Medical Clairvoyant.

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MAGNETIC DOCTRESS

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Where she can be consulted on matters pertaining to LIFE AND HEALTH.

[illegible]

MAXIM STRICTLY ADHERED TO. I give such balms as have no strife With nature or the laws of life.

[illegible]

Consultation fee, One Dollar.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Bernard G. Caulfield, of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, July 16th, 1861. GEORGE SEDGWICK.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Nelson [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook [illegible]

[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—[illegible]

[illegible]

EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

The Premium Brand

FOR SALE AT

PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO [illegible]

And every Ham branded and warranted by

LELAND & MIXER,

Foot of South Water street, opposite Michigan Central Depot.

SUGAR CURED HAMS

RETAILING AT

Eight Cents per Pound.

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RETAILING AT

Six Cents per Pound.

T. D. BOOTH, [illegible]

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR

Tobacco, Spices,

At low figures for cash buyers. NORTON, HOBB & CO. [illegible]

250 Bbls. REFINED SUGAR [illegible]

100 CASES TOBACCO [illegible]

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR [illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT [illegible]

FISH.—2,000 Packages [illegible]

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS [illegible]

450 HLF. CHESTS [illegible]

Chicago Daily Tribune.

NUMBER 316. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861. VOLUME XIV.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

THE ARMY AT FAIRFAX.

The grand advance briefly referred to in our despatches yesterday morning, has actually taken place. Gen. McDowell, at the head of 53,000 loyal troops, has occupied Fairfax Court House, and extended his lines three miles farther on towards Manassas. The rebel forces, consisting chiefly of South Carolinians, fired a few muskets and ran off, leaving a large quantity of army stores and camp equipage. Our special dispatches indicate that it is Gen. McDowell's purpose to push his column towards Manassas Gap instead of the Junction, for the purpose of cutting off Gen. Johnston, who is retreating from Winchester, though it is feared that Johnston has already effected a junction with Beauregard. There has been no battle yet, and no lives were lost in the occupation of Fairfax, though four of the Federal troops were wounded by random shots from the affrighted rebels.

The country is profoundly grateful for this evidence of early and decisive action on the part of the grand army which has been so long encamped on the Potomac, and the army is equally so. Henceforth the news of each day will be as eagerly sought for as though the fate of the Republic depended on the smallest event. That success, complete and triumphant, will crown the movement upon Richmond, we cannot doubt. No less than 115,000 soldiers are now converging upon the rebel capital—53,000 under Gen. McDowell, 32,000 under Gen. McClellan, and 30,000 under Gen. Patterson. And when Magruder at Yorktown finds himself in danger, as he must ere long, he will retreat and unlock the 16,000 men under Gen. Butler at Fort Monroe, who will co-operate in the assault on the treasonable den. It is probable that Gen. McClellan will cross the Alleghanies, and enter the Shenandoah valley in a southeasterly direction, and march upon Staunton and Charlottesville, that being his shortest route to Richmond.

ARMY CONTRACT FRAUDS.

The special committee of the House on the frauds in army contracts has asked and obtained the fullest extension of its power, so as to include not only contracts that have been made, but any that may be made hereafter, in any department of the service connected with the war. Mr. VanWyck, chairman, says the committee find that in the past two months there has been an amount of fraud in Mr. Cameron's department "unparalleled in the history of the country." We have no doubt of it. And when their report shall be made to Congress next winter, it will cover with a cloak of comparative respectability the boldest exploits of Mr. Cameron's predecessor in the office. Mr. Floyd ought to feel deeply grateful to the Pennsylvania Secretary for the services he has rendered his reputation in this respect; unless, indeed, he should feel jealous of him.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.

Undoubtedly the amendment to the army bill adopted by the Senate yesterday, which proposes that Lieutenant General Scott be retired from active service, retaining the emoluments of his office, refers to some future period, and was incorporated in the bill at his own request. We are without any authentic explanation of the matter, but we presume this is the correct one.

State Normal University.

The *State Journal* learns or presumes that the correspondent of this paper who furnished a report of the recent anniversary exercises of the State Normal University, two or three weeks ago, is "a member of the Normal School Board." Its reason for so supposing appears to be the fact that he made a brief synopsis of the report of the building committee, for our readers, in which some sort of complaint is uttered *by the committee*, not by the correspondent, against certain State officers at Springfield.

This is to notify the *State Journal* and all others whom it may concern, that we sent a special reporter from Chicago, who may or may not be acquainted with any member of the Board, who certainly never had any connection with it, to write a sketch of the proceedings and to collect any items of news which might transpire in that connection. His report was not attentively read by any editor of the TRIBUNE before it appeared in print, but if it had been it is not likely that any alteration would have been made in the manuscript. If the Normal School Board have a controversy with the State officers, or any of them, it is a matter of news such as we are accustomed to print irrespectively of its merits. If the *State Journal* wishes to push the quarrel from the hands of the Building Committee upon our shoulders, it cannot be accommodated. That is all.

A New Professor at Wheaton College.

This college, which is but one hour from Chicago, on the Burlington road, has just closed its collegiate year. It has just about doubled its receipts for tuition over last year, which, considering the war and the times, is certainly a good indication of success.

Three new Trustees have been appointed: Lieut. Governor Hoffman, Wm. W. Farwell, and Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago.

The increased attendance is owing in part, doubtless, to the fact that expenses have been reduced, and facilities for club-boarding afforded so as to place the advantages of the College entirely within reach of the sons and daughters of the farming population.

But it is specially significant, that the College has been able to complete its corps of Instructors, while so many other institutions are diminishing their working force.

The next College year begins the first week in September, and any who desire information will receive prompt answers by addressing Prest. J. Blanchard, Wheaton, Ill.

The following letter from Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, describes the new professor elect:

NEW HAVEN, July 10, 1861.

PREST. J. BLANCHARD, Wheaton, Illinois:

Dear Sir,—I learn with pleasure that you have engaged the services of Mr. George F. Barker to act as Professor of Chemistry in Wheaton College, Illinois. Mr. Barker was educated in part in my laboratory, and is a graduate in the Scientific Department of Yale College. You have reason to congratulate yourself upon securing Mr. Barker's services. He is a good chemist, an expert experimenter and teacher. Trained in New England habits of economy and industry, he is well fitted to meet the exigencies of Western life with a cheerful spirit, while his decidedly religious character will render him doubly valuable to you in an institution where the personal character of every instructor is an important element of success and usefulness.

Yours truly,

B. SILLIMAN, Jr.

Professor Chemistry, &c., Yale College.

Mr. Hickman's Bill to Define and Punish Conspiracy.

The following is the substance of Mr. Hickman's bill "to define and punish conspiracy," which passed the House by a vote of 123 to 7. It provides that if two or more persons, within any State or Territory of the United States, shall conspire together to overthrow, or put down or destroy by force, the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government, or by force prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law, or by force take and seize any papers or property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority thereof, or by force of intimidation or otherwise prevent any one from accepting or holding any office of trust or confidence, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and on conviction thereof, in any court of competent authority, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned, solitary or social, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

THE BATTLE OF CHEAT RIVER.

A Dreary March—The Flight of the Enemy—A Wash in the River—An Exciting Chase—The Rebels Cornered, Routed and Pursued—Particulars of the Battle—Death of General Garnett.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAMP DUMONT, Corrick's Ford, Eight Miles South of St. George, Tucker County, Va., July 13.

I have a dismal recollection of a dreary, weary, forced march of nineteen miles over almost impassable mountain roads, mud knee-deep, with a steady heavy rain falling all the way, and terminating in a fierce engagement of half an hour, the total rout of the rebels, and the death of Gen. Robert S. Garnett, Adjutant General of the State of Virginia, and commander of the Confederate army in Western Virginia, of whom all that is mortal lies but a few feet from our tent.

At last we emerged from the Laurel Mountains, and came out on the Cheat River, at Kahler's Ford, about twelve miles from, and due south from St. George. It was then noon. Our advance consisted of the Ohio 14th, Col. Steedman, 700; Col. Milroy's 9th Indiana, 500; Dumont's 7th Indiana, 550, and two pieces artillery, with 40 men—the total being 1840. The reserve was an hour or more behind, their march being doubly wearisome because of the necessary halts, and roads made worse by those who had preceded them.

The boys were glad to plunge into the ford, as the swift flowing water of the Main Cheat purged them of heavy loads of mud with which most were plastered to their waistbands. Emerging from the ford, our advance came in sight of the rear of the fugitive army, at the second ford below, where their baggage train was at rest, and their infantry drawn up to protect it. The advance regiment halted till Dumont's and the artillery came up to their support, when the unlucky firing of a gun by one of our men set the whole body in motion.

The chase now became highly exciting. The rebels pitched the rest of their camp equipage into the bushes; the officers threw their trunks, containing their personal effects, into the gullies and ravines, and the privates gave up their blankets, knapsacks, and canteens to the inexorable necessity of fighting or retreating, and they preferred the latter. Our advance pushed them so hard that they formed in line and commenced a scattering fire, when our artillery opened on them, and they instantly renewed their stampede. This stand, however, had given their baggage train time to get under way. The pursuit was hotly kept up for three miles, and they showed as wonderful an agility in flight as Porterfield's army at Philippi.

Within a mile of the next ford, the mountains recede on both sides from the river. The most of this comparatively level bottom land is comprised in the farm of Mr. James Corrick, and the fords are known by his name. In crossing the first of these fords to the right side of the river, (as we were advancing) one of their wagons mired, and those in the rear had to halt until it could be relieved. The rebels meantime drew up in line on the opposite side in an oat field, and were concealed by a rail fence and the trees and bushes fringing that bank of the river. The bluff is from 50 to 80 feet higher than the land on the opposite side, down which the Ohio 14th was advancing, with Captain Mow's company thrown out as skirmishers. As the skirmishers pressed on toward the ford, the teamsters cried out, "Don't shoot! don't shoot! We are going to surrender." The Captain then called to the Colonel, "Come on, Col. Steedman, they are going to surrender," and the regiment was ordered to advance at a double quick. As he came opposite the bank where the rebels were drawn up, Gen. Garnett cried, "Three cheers for Jeff. Davis," and that instant the whole line was a blaze of light, as they poured a destructive volley upon the 14th. The men came to an instant halt, and returned the compliment without changing position, and then advanced nearer the river, taking position behind a worn out fence. The rebel battery then opened fire, and Barnett's artillery was ordered up. The action became general. Milroy's regiment came up to Steedman's support, but were compelled to deliver an oblique fire. Capt. Benham then ordered Dumont's six companies to cross the river about 300 yards above the ford, pass obliquely up the hill from our right, and take the enemy in the rear. The bank was exceedingly steep, almost perpendicular, but two companies had succeeded in clambering up, when the order was countermanded, and Col. Dumont ordered down the river to the ford, under cover of the height on that side, and protected by the fire from Steedman's and Milroy's regiments, to take them in front at the road. The Colonel executed this order in gallant style. His line instantly formed and marched down the bed of the river, where the water was frequently waist deep, and the moment the head of his column appeared the rebels ceased firing along the entire line, and stampeded through a wheat field down to the second ford, the officers vainly trying to rally them.

Gen. Garnett was the last to cross the ford, which he did on foot, and stood by the river shore, waving his handkerchief, and calling them to come back and dispute the passage of the ford. Major Gordon of the U. S. Army at this moment appeared on the opposite side which the rebels had just left, and seeing them huddled in the road, called to the advance of Dumont's command, which was rushing along like a whirlwind, to come on. Gen. Garnett directed the attention of his panic stricken rear to the Major, and a volley of bullets fell thick as hail around him, many lodging in the Sycamore stump on which he was standing. The Major at the same time saw Garnett, and pointing him out to a squad of Capt. Ferry's company, Sergeant Burlingame drew a deliberate sight on the General and fired. He was seen to throw up his hands and fall back on the sand. At the same instant almost the only man who had the pluck to stand by the General, (a Georgian, be it said, to the shame of the chivalry of Virginia,) fell dead by his side. Dumont's regiment had come up in much less time than it has taken to record this event, and poured a raking fire into the enemy, who made a stand of some ten minutes, during which the firing was sharp on both sides, and then they ran, crowding upon each other in the wildest confusion. Dumont's regiment crossed the ford, and chased them two miles up the St. George road, when they gave out from absolute exhaustion, and bivouacked for the night.

Major Gordon had crossed the ford in the meantime, and came up to Gen. Garnett, who was in the last agony of death. He discovered his rank by the star on his shoulder-strap, closed his eyes, and seizing a linen handkerchief from an Indiana boy, tied up his face and composed his limbs.

The action was over. The reserve of the army came up soon after, and each regiment was assigned quarters on the battle field, built rousing fires and proceeded to dry their clothes. The wounded of our own and the rebel forces were carried off on litters to hospital quarters, where they received immediate surgical aid, while the dead were collected, and a guard placed over them for the night.

GRAND MILITARY SPECTACLE.

General Scott crosses the Potomac at the head of the Army—Elaborate Defense of Treason by Breckinridge—Burnett follows in his Tracks.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The formal movement across the Potomac was inaugurated on a gigantic scale to-day. At an early hour the troops were mustered in every camp, and their arms and accoutrements put in the finest order. The bands played their most inspiriting airs, and thousands of citizens and strangers poured forth to witness the imposing spectacle. About one o'clock General Scott and Staff crossed the river, preceding most of the regiments. The sight was most impressive and grand. The aged General seemed to have renewed his youth. His snowy locks were the only evidence of his venerable age. His eyes sparkled with the fire which a confidence alike in the justice and triumph of his cause had enkindled, and his almost giant stature rendered him conspicuous among the officers around him. The stranger could not mistake the Chief.

The demonstration considered only as a pageant was most successful, and the public are nearly as enthusiastic as over the news or even the sight of some hotly contested battle. All seem to feel that the Rubicon has now been passed and the war actually begun. There are at present fifty-five regiments between the Potomac and Fairfax Court House. The Ohio regiments are with the most advanced columns.

Breckinridge's speech to-day was bold, fearless and severely denunciatory of the Administration. As an oratorical effort it was fine, attracting an audience far exceeding the capacities of the Senate Chamber. The alleged unconstitutional acts of the President were the burden of his remarks. He proclaimed his opposition to the war and his belief in the propriety of the ultimate destruction of this system of Government. Mr. Burnett, in the House, delivered a speech of a more violent character.

Union men continue to arrive here to-day, being forced out of Virginia by the new levy of the rebels for troops.

The two Misses Scott, of Fairfax, who were captured two or three days ago, have been released by order of the President. They assert that they did not intentionally mislead the unlucky Connecticut Captain, but acted in good faith, which, like a true gallant, he promptly granted.—*National Intelligencer.*

Doings of the Privateers.

At last accounts there had been dispatched in search of the two privateers of *Jeff Davis*, known to be roaming the ocean, the first-class steam frigate Niagara, from Key West; the steam gunboat Crusader, in company with the latter; one sloop-of-war, the Vincennes, and the two revenue cutters Caleb Cushing and Morris, from Boston; and three revenue cutters under command of Commodore Howard, from this port. The capture of one old brig, and one screw steamer of no particular pretensions to speed, are tolerably certain, provided the obnoxious cruisers should be found. Summing up the depredations thus far, we have the following list of captures which they have made, and the disposition made of the prizes:

	Captured.	Privateer.	Date.
1	Brig Panama,	W. H. Webb,	May 24
2	Schr. Mermaid,	W. H. Webb,	May 24
3	Schr. John Adams,	W. H. Webb,	May 24
4	Brig Joseph,	Savannah,	May 25
5	Schr. A. B. Thompson,	Unknown,	May 19
6	Brig Lydia Francis,	Unknown,	[illegible]
7	Schr. Transit,	Unknown,	Unk'n
8	Brig Monticello,	St. Nicholas,	June 29
9	Schr. Margaret,	St. Nicholas,	June 29
10	Schr. Mary Pine,	St. Nicholas,	June 29
11	Schr. Mary Godell,*	Jeff. Davis,	July 4
12	Brig John Welsh,	Jeff. Davis,	July 6
13	Schr. S. J. Warring,	Jeff. Davis,	July 7
14	Schr. Enchantress,	Jeff. Davis,	July 6
15	Brig M. E. Thompson,	Jeff. Davis,	July 6
16	Ship Golden Rocket,†	Sumter,	July 3
17	Brig Cuba,*	Sumter,	July 6
18	Brig Machias,*	Sumter,	July 6
19	Brig Naiad,*	Sumter,	July 6
20	Brig Albert Adams,*	Sumter,	July 6
21	Brig Ben. Dunning,*	Sumter,	July 6
22	Bark West Wind,*	Sumter,	July 6
23	Bark Louisa Kilham,*	Sumter,	July 6

* Released. † Burned.

The Sumter, which has been the most mischievous of these cruisers, was formerly the Marquis de la Habana, owned by Miramon, and captured by the Saratoga, near Vera Cruz. Having been carried to New Orleans for the adjudication of her case, she was seized by the Confederates and converted into a vessel-of-war.

It appears that after achieving the capture of these half dozen unarmed and unsuspecting molasses droghers, near the port of Cienfuegos, just as they were emerging from it to pursue their respective voyages, the privateer had exhausted all her coal, and was compelled to enter the very port from which most of the vessels sailed, to take in coal and water. It is thus seen how utterly helpless these freebooters would be with steamers without some ports into which they could enter for a supply of fuel.

The captain of the pirate Argo, Coxsetter, told Capt. Fifield, of the John Welch, that there are arrangements along the whole Southern coast by which signal lights are made to assist privateers in entering the various creeks with their prizes. This, however, is doubtful.—*N. Y. Times 16th.*

The Niagara after the Privateer Sumter.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA, KEY WEST, July 9, 1861.

The Niagara arrived at this place early yesterday morning having left Fort Pickens on the 3d. On the 2d the U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Commander Smith, arrived at Fort Pickens, bringing intelligence to the Flag Officer that the privateer Sumter had escaped from the mouth of the Mississippi while the Brooklyn was overhauling an English ship. The Brooklyn had got further away from Pass a l'Outre than usual, and then discovered a vessel under a full head of steam coming down the river. She immediately put about and tried hard to reach the entrance of the river and head off the steamer, but alas, it was too late! the Sumter escaped. This vessel had previously, upon several occasions, come down almost within gun-shot of our vessels, and I understand that Commanders Smith and Alden, of the Massachusetts and South Carolina, begged Commander Poor of the Brooklyn, to allow them to go in over the bar and engage her, but he would not permit them to do it, which was altogether a wrong decision. Had they done so the Sumter would have, in all probability, been captured, and our anxiety now in regard to her never occurred.

The Niagara made ready for sea as soon as possible, and sailed the following morning for the purpose of cruising off the west end of the Island of Cuba, as far east as Havana, but we fell in with no vessel answering to her description, and our coal being out, we put in here for a supply. Last night at 12 o'clock, a special vessel arrived from Havana, bearing a dispatch from Consul General Shufeldt to Capt. McKean, stating that he had received a telegram from C. D. Fowler, Esq., United States Consul at Cienfuegos, (a town on the south side of the Island, in lat. 22 deg. 8., and long. 80 deg. 28 min. W.,) dated July 7, 10 P. M., of which the following is a copy:

"The privateer Sumter has captured seven American vessels, and just entered this port with all of them. (Signed.)

"C. D. FOWLER, U. S. Consul."

On the receipt of this, "all hands" were called, two coal vessels brought alongside, (as we are at anchor outside of Fort Taylor,) and up to this moment, 6 P. M., we have taken on board 300 tons of coal, and will sail at daylight in the morning, accompanied by the Crusader, Lieut.-Commanding Craven, round the western end of the Island of Cuba, for Cienfuegos and Trinidad, where we hope to find the Sumter, and prevent her exit. Major French dispatches for Havana the mail boat Nonpareil, bearing a communication from Capt. McKean to Consul Gen. Shufeldt, in which, I understand, he requested Mr. Shufeldt to have an interview with the Captain-General of Cuba, the result of which will be telegraphed to Cienfuegos through Consul Fowler, and Capt. McKean, no doubt, will be governed by what the Captain-General advises—whether to seize her or blockade her in the port. The sale of the prizes will be immediately stopped.

I have heard it from good authority that the Captain-General has stated that he will not permit a privateer to enter, or allow one to be fitted out in any port in the Island of Cuba, and I have every reason to believe that he has had the Sumter detained. There is also a report that she left Cienfuegos and entered Trinidad, where the authorities have detained her, by order of the Captain-General. Lieutenant Semmes, or Stribling, (son of Flag-Officer Stribling) commands her, and her crew, it is said, are all Mexicans and Creoles, armed to the teeth with bowie-knives, pistols, cutlasses &c. Her armament is a good one, consisting of eight 8-inch guns, and she is in every way admirably calculated for a good fight. Having a powerful engine, she is also very fast, steaming 11 and 12 knots easily.

I am of opinion that the Niagara is going to have the good luck of capturing her somewhere along the coast. On the other hand, if she has left Cuba, her plan, no doubt, is to capture the next California steamer bound north, for we have heard that the rebels intended to put a large number of steerage passengers on board of her, who, as soon as the Sumter heaves in sight, will rise up and assist in taking the ship. The convoy brig Bainbridge can do nothing with the Sumter, as her guns are too short. I would here suggest that until the Sumter is taken the California steamers should be convoyed by a steamer with an armament of 8-inch guns or rifled cannon, and that the steamers themselves mount several of these guns, besides providing themselves with small arms to repel boarders.

From Fort Pickens—Billy Wilson's Zouaves.

The United States mail transport Cahawba, Capt. J. B. Baker, arrived at her dock this morning, July 15, at 8 o'clock.

The Cahawba sailed from Fort Pickens on the morning of the 5th inst., at 6 o'clock, and from Key West on the evening of the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, having run into that port for water.

At Pickens all remains quiet, and the idea of a fight coming off is almost given up; yet one visiting the fort will find everything in perfect readiness for action. The New York Sixth Regiment (Wilson's Zouaves) arrived safely per steamer Vanderbilt, and are encamped on Santa Rosa Island, one and a half miles from Fort Pickens, and directly in sight of the rebel camp near the navy yard. We paid a visit to the camp (Wilson's) before sailing, and found all as busy as bees, picking out camp ground, pitching tents, and combatting with mosquitoes, of which they have any quantity. As for the camp, we cannot say much for it; the island itself is perfectly barren and covered with sand, from six inches to eight feet deep. While there, and in conversation with the colonel, we inquired how his men liked Pickens? His reply was, "all are satisfied." The change from Camp Washington is no doubt a sad one for the men, yet such is the life of the *soldier* and we hope the *Zouaves* will profit by it.

The Cahawba brings from Fort Pickens Captain Barry's battery of flying artillery, numbering ninety men, fifty horses, guns, camp equipage, &c. This battery left New York some three months since per steamer Atlantic, they being the first called on for the purpose of reinforcing Fort Pickens; having accomplished this they immediately turned their attention to the erection of powerful batteries on Santa Rosa, commanding a fine view of the navy yard and *vicinity*. Having completed this work, they are now ordered to some more important post of duty. Captain Barry has certainly a fine body of men, and their perfect discipline reflects great credit to himself and officers. The news of the Sumter having run the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi, caused much excitement at Fort Pickens, and the steam frigate Niagara, then lying at anchor as one of the blockade, was immediately sent in pursuit. When the Cahawba left Pickens she left the following vessels lying at anchor: Mississippi (flag-ship), Water Witch, and transport Vanderbilt. The Colorado was daily expected, and will relieve the Mississippi as flag-ship of the Gulf squadron. The health of the island is good, very little sickness of any kind having occurred this summer.—*New York World, 16th.*

Ketchum's Reaper.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided not to extend the reaper patent for the machine known as "Ketchum's Reaper," on the ground that Ketchum's [illegible] achieved sufficient reward out of the invention to itself for the value of this [illegible] public, and because a [illegible] Ketchum's [illegible] got made [illegible]—*N. Y. World.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

53,000 MEN IN MOTION.

FAIRFAX C. H. EVACUATED.

McDowell in Full Possession.

GEN. JOHNSTON RETREATING.

An Attempt to Intercept Him.

PATTERSON'S COLUMN IN THE REAR.

The Force at Manassas.

BATTLE PROMISED TO-DAY.

Great Movements on the Carpet.

"On to Richmond" This Week.

MORE HOSTILITIES IN MISSOURI.

Attack upon a Railroad Train.

Treasonable Doings in Egypt.

THE NEW TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

Investigation of Army Frauds.

OUR WASHINGTON REPORT.

The Great Army Movement—Congressional Proceedings.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1861.

The great army movement in Virginia absorbs all attention in the city; but there is no definite intelligence of what has been accomplished in the twenty-four hours since the march began. The city is full of excitement, and there are plenty of unauthenticated rumors, some of them of the wildest character, as to what has been or is to be done. Congress made no real headway to-day. No adjournment this week is probable.

The House considered the tariff modification as recommended by the committee of ways and means, but they did nothing further than adopt an amendment offered by Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, fixing the duty on molasses at three cents instead of five.

Quite a breeze was raised in the House by Mr. Holman's resolution, giving the army contract investigating committee full powers to push their researches into all kinds of contracts now made or to be made in any Department connected with the war. This was fought persistently by the Pennsylvania members, and by Kellogg, of Ills., who declared he would vote for no investigation which assumed at the start that there was corruption in the War Department. Mr. VanWyck, chairman of the committee, hoped the House would not shrink from investigating matters which had already developed a degree of wickedness and corruption unparalleled. The House voted, two to one, to grant the fullest power to the committee. A great many members, however, dodged. The committee is a strong one, and will act fairly but thoroughly, taking the recess of Congress for the work, and extending its researches everywhere where suspicion exists.

McDOWELL'S ADVANCE.

Fairfax Evacuated—Probable Attempt to Cut Off Johnston.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1861.

I have just seen a messenger who comes from General McDowell's camp. The troops sleep to-night beyond Fairfax, from which place the rebels marched to-day—six thousand strong—on the approach of the loyalists, and without firing a gun. There has been no fighting yet, but before your paper is read a battle will have been lost or won. It seems most probable that the effort will be made to cut off Gen. Johnston, now in full retreat from Winchester. If so, McDowell will move towards Manassas Gap, leaving Manassas Junction and Richmond for another day. It is feared, however, that Johnston has been allowed time to effect a junction with Beauregard, and that our boys will have a double task to perform. No doubt is felt here, however, of a glorious result to our army.

The most intense anxiety prevails among all classes to hear the news. The hotels are besieged, and all public places are full.

None are allowed to cross the river, not even Senators.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Later dispatches to the President, from McDowell, say the columns will camp three miles beyond Fairfax. He says the march has been hot and hard, the road much obstructed by trees, etc.; and the labor of removing these obstructions, and the hot weather, has so fatigued the men, that it was thought unadvisable to go on to-night.

You will hear great news to-morrow.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1861.

Gen. Townsend, at the War Department, states that Gen. McDowell is in full possession of Fairfax Court House, which he took this afternoon without loss except four wounded. The rebels fled precipitately. They were chiefly South Carolinians. Our army took large quantities of army stores, provisions and camp equipage.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 17, 1861.

A soldier by the name of Scanlan, of Jacksonville, escaped from the hospital yesterday, and to-day his body was found floating in the Ohio.

The sixty-four pound columbiad was mounted to-day at Fort Prentiss, and as I write, they are throwing shells from her.

Everything quiet in camp. No news from below.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, July 17, 1861.

Mr. Crampton of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, reports that the road is in order for travel. Trains will run on Friday without change of cars.

Passengers from down the river, report seven steamboats loaded with troops, entering the Arkansas river as they passed its mouth.

The reported affray on the North Missouri Railroad is confirmed.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, July 17, 1861.

Captain Jeff. C. Davis mustered into the United States service, to-day, three companies of cavalry, being those of Captains Palmer, Smith and Burnap.

W. H. Eddy, of Chicago, just from Palmyra, says Col. Turchin is stationed near Palmyra, and is giving the Secessionists much trouble. He had captured a number and released them on parole. Several of the most prominent are retained for further evidence, and one who was caught to-day actually in armed rebellion, will be hung this evening.

Two other regiments of Gen. Hurlbut's command are after Harris, near Florida.

The Irish Brigade in camp here are not yet armed.

The General says he will be across the river with his whole force, including four companies of cavalry, in less than a week. He also says Jim Green is at home, and had better [illegible]

have been there last Saturday than where he was.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is in order, except Salt River bridge. The road receives no through freight yet. Seventy-four locked bags, and 120 canvas sacks, mostly through mail for California and other points on the Pacific, which had accumulated here, were forwarded by this road on Monday and Tuesday.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Indictment for Treason—Activity Among the Secessionists.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 17, 1861.

The Grand Jury returned an indictment for high treason, to-day, but the name of the party is suppressed for the present. Several witnesses were sworn. It is supposed to be in relation to Claib. Jackson's treason.

Dr. Walker, Surgeon of the 6th Missouri Regiment, returned to-night from Pilot Knob. He reports that last night the troops at Camp Blood received information that they were to be attacked by secessionists from St. Francis, Bollinger and Madison counties. They slept on their arms, and at 1 o'clock A. M. were aroused by the firing on pickets. Shots were exchanged, and skirmishers went out, but found nobody. Meanwhile three companies formed in line. As the scouts returned a pistol shot was fired, the ball whizzing over Capt. Boutell's head. His company returned the fire. The rebels escaped, however. No damage was done to our side. There is the same activity in that region as in various other sections, among secessionists.

The Grand Army in Motion—A Night Advance on Fairfax—The Rebels Quit the Place.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The advance movement of Gen. McDowell's division has commenced. Yesterday afternoon the columns, as previously arranged, moved to their advanced pickets, and in the evening pressed forward toward Fairfax Court House. Col. Lewis Blenker, of the New York German skirmishers, commanding the first brigade of Gen. Niles's (fifth) division, led the vanguard of the whole column. The force put in motion numbered 53,000 men by actual count of regiments. Gen. McDowell left Washington to lead the army at 8¼ o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The brigade assigned to Col. Burnside, of R. I., went over the Long Bridge at 4 o'clock the same afternoon, and struck the road for Fairfax. The 27th New York, Col. Slocum, went over an hour later, and followed in the same direction. These movements created great excitement in the city, and had a wonderful effect upon the sick list. It has nearly cleared out the hospitals.

It was believed the army would halt for the night this side of Fairfax, and press forward upon the enemy at early dawn. Speculations were rife whether the rebel force at Fairfax would show fight or beat a hasty retreat. There were nine regiments at the Court House.

The Washington *Republican* of this morning, says the general movement yesterday was in the direction of Fairfax, which is no great distance from the right of Gen. McDowell's line, though fourteen miles from the extreme right.

A dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the movement, says: It is believed that the design of our Generals is to avoid Manassas Junction, and if possible, circumvent it. A positive intention is, however, to allow no delays, but to push vigorously south and fight their way to Richmond. It is also supposed that the movement to this important point will not be direct, but by flank, and that our columns will pass around the city and approach it from the south, after cutting off all communication.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The report that Hon. Jos. Holt of Kentucky will be appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, is without foundation. There will probably be no new appointments until the Court has been reorganized.

Information received here to-day states that the rebel forces at Occoquan, Dumfries, and other points on the Potomac, have been removed to Manassas Junction.

Reports from Arizona and New Mexico state that the secession feeling in those Territories is very strong, the inhabitants being mainly settlers from Texas. It will be necessary to send United States troops to Fort Bliss to suppress it.

From intelligence received here by the last mail from Vera Cruz, it is stated and believed, that J. T. Pickett, late Consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, who was recently in this city, has gone to the Mexican Capital as the diplomatic agent of the rebels, with the hope of circumventing Minister Corwin in his negotiations.

All the militia of Eastern Virginia are ordered to march for Staunton.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana Eleventh Congressional District, has been appointed Aid on Gen. Fremont's staff, and accepted the appointment.

Advance of Gen. Patterson—He is Marching on Winchester.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The *Enquirer* has a letter from Bunker Hill, Va., in relation to the advance of Gen. Patterson's column to that point on Monday. Tompkins, with the Rhode Island battery, led the van. Six hundred of the rebel cavalry, under Col. Stewart, charged the 23d Pennsylvania regiment. Not seeing the battery which opened on them, breaking their charge, the rebels quickly retreated, pursued by Col. Thomas of the regular cavalry. One captain and a private were captured.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The *Intelligencer* says: "An officer arrived here last night direct from Martinsburg, yesterday morning. He says Gen. Johnston broke up his camp at Bunker Hill on Monday, and commenced the retreat of his whole army towards Winchester. Gen. Patterson, with his entire force immediately went in pursuit and was about 11 miles in the rear of Johnston.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—A letter from Martinsburg, dated the 14th, says Gen. Patterson was marching on Winchester by two different routes.

The Kentucky Recruits at Camp Boone.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* writing from Camp Boone, Tennessee, on the 14th, says the Kentuckians among the Confederate troops there have plenty to eat, but hard drilling and camp duty; and the requisition of enlistment for the war has scared off a few. Per contra the *Journal* contains a statement from two young men direct from Camp Boone, that when they left, desertions were of daily occurrence, and the woods on the Kentucky side of the river, were full of deserters from that camp, and that about 1,500 ragged, half starved victims only were left at the camp.

News from the Confederacy.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—The Louisville *Register* of the 14th nominates Conally F. Trigg of Knox county, as the Union candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Richmond advices say that the Executive Department of the Confederate Government prohibits persons leaving the city without passports.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* of the 10th, says the steamer Winslow captured off Cape Hatteras on the 3d, the schooner Herbert Manton, of Barnstable, Mass., with a cargo of sugar and molasses valued at $30,000.

Latest from Gen. Patterson.

BUNKER HILL, VA., Monday eve.—Gen. Patterson's army moved Monday, 21,000 strong, for Winchester, encamping on Bunker Hill Monday night, after a slight skirmish with the rebel cavalry. The march will be resumed Tuesday morning. They will encamp in Winchester the same night. It is said Gen. Johnston has masked batteries on the road, but it is doubted. It is the general opinion that Gen. Johnston will skirmish heavily, but not risk a pitched battle.

Hostile Feeling of the Missourians.

SYRACUSE, MO., July 17.—A company of United States troops came here to-day, arrested quite a number of secessionists and took them to Jefferson City. It is said that three or four of those arrested had previously taken the oath, but afterwards joined Jackson's army and went south with him.

The telegraph lines west and south of here are torn down so generally that the company has abandoned all hope of repairing them for the present. A majority of the people west of here, on both sides of the Missouri river, are secessionists, and say they will never willingly submit to Lincoln's government, nor will they allow telegraphs or railroads to remain intact for the use of Lincoln's army. Many of them say the oath they are required to take by the United States troops is a mere form.

It is thought there will not be a quorum present at the meeting of the State Convention in Jefferson City next Monday.

Reports from Fairfax Court House.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senator Lane reports that Messrs. Vandever, Colfax, Vernon, Washburn and Pettit, went with the advance guard of the army to Fairfax this morning, and returned to-night, having left the village at 4.30. They report that the skirmishers reached Fairfax at 11.30, and the advance guard reached there at exactly noon. Trees had been felled across the road, but offered only a slight impediment.

There were no pitfalls or masked batteries. The Confederate pickets retired this morning about an hour before the advance column. This morning the Confeds were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the inhabitants expected a pitched battle, but at 9 o'clock they precipitately retreated, leaving camp furniture and provisions behind.

Traitors in Southern Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., July 17.—Last night secessionists at Nashville, the county seat of Washington county, Ill., destroyed several dwellings belonging to loyal citizens. They also cut down the stars and stripes and hoisted a secession flag. Several Union men of that town have been notified to leave.

No news from the South.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, introduced a bill to secure the speedy passage of troops and munitions of war to the Pacific coast. Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. PEARCE of Md., presented a memorial from the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, now confined at Fort McHenry. The memorialists solemnly declare that they have always discharged their duties faithfully and impartially, and in obedience to the laws and the Constitution, and that all evidence to the contrary is false; and they further declare that the grounds set up by Gen. Banks for their arrest, had no foundation in fact, and that Marshal Kane is a gentleman of integrity and worth; and that no body of men are less liable to the charge of unlawful combination than the police force of Baltimore. The memorialists submit that the proclamation by which they were arrested has no warrant in law, and they ask the interposition of Congress. Mr. Pearce said the memorialists were known to him, and he believed them to be men of the highest integrity and faithful to the Constitution. He did not believe that any proof could be furnished against them.

The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill to provide for the temporary increase of the Navy.

Mr. FOOT of Vt. said that there was pressing necessity for the passage of the bill.

The bill passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or hire such vessels as may be necessary during the war, to suppress piracy and render effectual the blockade. It appropriates $3,000,000.

The House resolution regarding adjournment on Friday, was taken up and laid on the table to give time for consideration.

The bill to provide for the better organization of the military establishment, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. offered an amendment to the whole bill, comprising nearly all the amendments heretofore offered, and further providing a retiring list for the army.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment providing a retired list for the navy.

Mr. HALE of N. H. spoke against any increase of salaries, and although he was willing to have a retired list, this was not the time to establish it.

Mr. WILSON, at some length, advocated the passage of the bill as amended.

Mr. Grimes's amendment was adopted.

Mr. GRIMES then offered another amendment, to extend the retiring list to the Marine Corps of the Navy. Adopted.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out all the portion relating to the retiring list of the army and navy.

After a long discussion the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 27.

Mr. RICE of Minn. offered as amendment that the Brevet Lieutenant General be retired and there be no reduction of salary or subsistence. Agreed to—yeas 29, nays 11.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio moved to give the retired list simply pay proper, and no other allowance or emoluments. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. HALE moved to amend, so that officers having the brevet rank would not receive any increase of pay. Agreed to.

Mr. BAKER of Oregon moved that Lieut. Gen. Scott be excepted.

Mr. NESMITH said he saw no reason for exceptions.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he should vote for it because he was glad that the great captain had not resigned and taken part with the seceders.

Baker's amendment was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 6.

[NAYS—Breckinridge, Carlile, Johnson of Mo., Nesmith, Polk and Powell.]

Mr. FOSTER of Ct. moved to strike out the provision relating to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, so as to leave it as it is. Agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HENRY MAY of Maryland, appeared and was qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. HOLMAN of Indiana introduced a resolution authorizing the select committee heretofore appointed to examine into the War Department contracts hereafter to be made, and that the committee have leave to sit during the recess.

Most of the time to-day was consumed in discussing the above resolution of Mr. Holman.

Mr. KELLOGG of Illinois urged his objection to the resolution, on the ground that there were no specific charges.

Mr. VAN WYCK of N. Y. said there were specific charges of fraud by contractors. He understood without doubt, that within two short months there has been a system of plunder going on, which, for audacity and wickedness, has never been surpassed. In this connection, he referred to the excess of pay for beef, hats, &c. He charged no department with complicity, but he did say there were men who had taken advantage of the necessities of the times and plundered the country. Take the case of the steamboat Cataline—not worth more than $10,000; and yet she was chartered for $10,000 per month, and $50,000 was to be paid for her in the event of her destruction. He would tell the House and the country, that the War Department desired an examination into this affair.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by 48 against 77.

The resolution was then adopted by yeas 81, nays 42.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide an increased revenue from imports, in order to pay the public debt and for other purposes.

Mr. MORRILL of Vt. said he would vote for the proposed tariff bill, though it did not meet with his cordial support.

Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio offered an amendment to reduce the duty on iron. Rejected.

Mr. WARD of N. Y. ineffectually endeavored to amend the bill so that it should take effect on the first of September, instead of immediately without action of the Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM gave notice of bills to regulate and enforce the writ of habeas corpus.

Interesting News from Richmond—Military Preparations, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—A gentleman from this city, who left Richmond the 8th inst., and escaped via Tennessee, arrived here this morning. He says when he left, there were about 10,000 troops in Richmond, and several fortified camps, commanding the approaches, with heavy batteries, one on the Aquia Creek road, of heavy guns. There were three regiments at Howard's Grove, east of the city, and two regiments of flying artillery near Rocket. Regiment after regiment was arriving via Dansville. Five regiments, with a small baggage train, left Richmond on the 8th to reinforce Gen. Johnston. He estimates that there are not less than 60,000 men under Gen. Beauregard, at and around Manassas Junction, and reinforcements of militia are being forwarded daily. It was reported, but discredited, that there were 10,000 at Aquia Creek.

Anderson's Tredegar Works have turned out several cannon, also a large number of gun-carriages, shot and shell for the west. Sloat's former Sewing Machine Factory, has been turned into an armory, and was engaged altering guns; also all kinds of cavalry and artillery equipments. There was a great scarcity of leather and oil cloth, but the same establishment had recently received a supply of leather from Kentucky. Thirty barrels of oil had just been received at Richmond, bearing the mark "Philadelphia."

A man named Debow had erected a percussion cap machine which turns out 30,000 daily. He is also engaged in building three more. He experienced difficulty in obtaining detonating powder. A man from New Orleans was engaged in making it. Debow is also constructing telegraph instruments, and recently constructed an infernal machine. He has gone to Norfolk to give it practical test. The steamer Yorktown has been raised at Norfolk and is mounted with eight 64-pounders.

At Richmond the estimated number of men at Yorktown was 15,000, and from 10,000 to 20,000 at Norfolk.

Troops from Pensacola at Richmond generally concur in the impossibility of taking Fort Pickens. It is said that they were induced to come North from representations that Fortress Monroe would fall as an easy prey.

Provisions are at present plenty in Richmond, and vast crops of cereals are being harvested.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Washington *Star* confirms the report about the rebel steamer Yorktown, and adds, two officers late of the Federal Navy, are making surveys of the river to get her out into the bay. Commodore Stringham is prepared to meet her.

Fort Monroe—Departure of two Massachusetts Regiments.

FORT MONROE, July 16.—The 3d and 4th Massachusetts regiments, whose three month's time is up, leave for Boston at once. Brigadier-General Pierce will return home.

Several companies went out from Newport News to suppress, if possible, a body of light horse, who have for some time hovered in the vicinity. They had not returned at the departure of the morning boat from Newport News.

The Kanawha Being Cleared.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Friday night, a detachment of three companies of Col. Woodruff's Second Kentucky Regiment, attacked 600 Rebels, between Mad River and Barboursville, on the Kanawha river, completely routing them—10 or 12 rebels killed, and a number of Kentuckians wounded. The Kentuckians lost one killed.

Gen. Cox's Brigade was rapidly moving up the Kanawha.

Indiana Cavalry for McClellan.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—Capt. Bracken's company of cavalry, numbering 125 men, left this afternoon for Western Virginia.

The Disturbance at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—A detachment from the [illegible] Zouaves was sent to the depot last night to prevent further attempts to recapture [illegible] of the Nashville [illegible] a change in the [illegible]

the hours of noon and midnight, to six in the morning and six in the evening.

The Chief of Police has prohibited riotous and boisterous shouting in the streets, as likely to produce collisions.

Fight on the Northern Missouri Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Mr. Hayward, Superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, just arrived here, has received a dispatch from Hudson, stating that on Friday morning 800 Federal troops on their way up the North Missouri Railroad, found the track torn up at Millville, about 20 miles above St. Charles, and were fired into by a body of rebels. An engagement ensued, resulting in the loss of 7 rebels killed and several taken prisoners. One man, who was caught with a gun in his hand, was immediately hung. Another, attempting to escape, was riddled with balls. The fighting still continued when the passenger train passed up. Federal loss, 3 killed, 7 wounded, and 30 horses captured. Strength of the rebels not known.

The Old Story in New Shape.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 12th inst. has a story that the privateer Sumter had entered Berwick Bay, bringing 55,000 Enfield rifles and a number of rifled cannon, taken from an English ship, bound to New Orleans, which had been ordered away from Balize by the blockading squadron.

The Guard at Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 17.—Col. Kelly's Maryland regiment is guarding the canal from here to Williamsport.

From Western Missouri—Iowa Boys to the Rescue.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 16.—The Page county (Iowa) *Tribune* says, at sundown on the 5th inst., a messenger galloped in hot haste into Bedford, Taylor county, saying that the Union men of Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, just across the Iowa border, were threatened by the secessionists, and implored help from Iowa. In half an hour forty or fifty armed men were on their way in wagons and on horseback, and in a few hours they were upon the line. They pressed on, and soon joined the Union forces at Maryville, amid the acclamations of the people. The force now numbers 500. They proceeded to place the town in a state of defence, and on Sunday night slept on their arms, as the rebels designed at that time to make an attack. The forces were about equal, and the enemy actually approached the place, but suddenly gave up the attempt to take it, and disbanded, many going in the direction of Rockport.

During the few previous days fifty-three rebel prisoners were taken, including all the *county officers*, and a secession flag with arms and ammunition, figured among the spoils.

When danger was no longer apprehended a public meeting was held, and the spirit of vengeance deprecated, the people being informed that they would not be allowed to punish the traitors except by process of law. Patriotic speeches followed, the crowd cheering for the Stars and Stripes; and even some of the rebel prisoners thrusting their heads through the bars and joining in the demonstration. A few were released on taking the oath, and made penitent confessions to the assembly, and others are reserved for the halter, having taken the oath before and perjured themselves. They are now in the custody of the troops at St. Joseph.

Their duty performed, the Iowa boys returned, meeting on their way several other bodies hurrying for the scene; these were turned back to reserve themselves for future help. The arms used by the Iowa boys consisted of the new rifle and sabre bayonet, and its very gleam was in many cases a complete argument against secession. The Union men are now busy purging Atchison county, and Marysville is occupied by regulars.

The Assault on Governor Hicks.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Gov. Hicks arrived here this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, per steamer Kent, Capt. Kirwan, direct from Cambridge. So far from having been assassinated, he never appeared in better health or in higher spirits. The *emeute* on the wharf at Cambridge was a fisticuff encounter between the contending factions. Gov. Hicks was in the midst of it. Dr. James Muse, a resident of Cambridge, denounced the act of sending the four rebels arrested to Fort McHenry. He also expressed sentiments antagonistic to the conduct of the military. Gov. Hicks remonstrated.

Dr. Muse reiterated his remarks, and said he was armed. The Governor responded that he was also, and before he would move an inch he would see them sent to h—ll. At this moment John Bradshaw, landlord of the hotel in Cambridge, rushed into the crowd, and instead of assaulting the Governor, prepared to defend him. This account is entirely different from the reports current yesterday, wherein one of the Bradshaws was accused of assaulting the Governor.

The arrival of the Governor was hailed by a crowd of some five hundred persons.

At the time Governor Hicks declared he was armed, in response to a declaration of a similar kind by Dr. Muse, the Governor had as a weapon of defense only a pocket pen-knife. John Bradshaw is reported to be entitled to credit for his timely interference in aid of the Governor.

A reporter named Hanna, connected with the *Sun*, was severely assaulted and beaten by some soldiers who were, like himself, visiting the camp of the Eighteenth Pennsylvanians on Federal Hill, to-day. He had his jaw dislocated and is otherwise injured. The police went to the camp, but were unable to arrest the assaulters, as they belong to a different regiment. Reporters in Baltimore have to move with a little precaution.

The reporter referred to as having been arrested by Lieut. Murray, United States army, for uttering secession sentiments, was not required to take the usual oath. He is a good Union man at heart, and like numerous influential men and women in Baltimore, that means a union with the South.

More Secesh Prisoners at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16.—Lieut. W. H. Free, of the 17th Ohio Regiment, from a company enlisted in Perry county, arrived here to-day with four secessionists, who are now in safe quarters at Camp Chase. Free, with twenty-five men, was conducting a transportation train from Ravenswood, Va., to Parkersburg. On Sunday last he stopped at a farm house to bait the horses; he immediately found that the women of the house sympathized with secession. The farmer was absent. Free, thinking he might learn some facts of importance, assured the women that he was an officer from Wise's brigade. At first they mistrusted him, but at length gave him their confidence, and treated him very kindly. He learned that the farmer would be at home at night, about ten o'clock. He came. Free soon gained his confidence, and was told that a meeting was arranged at a neighboring house, for the purpose of planning an attack upon Union men. Free pretended to need a guide to show him the way to Wise's camp. The farmer, named Frederick Kiger, sent for some of his neighbors. Three of them came, one of which was recommended for a guide. Free became satisfied from their conversation that they intended harm to Coleman and Smith, Union men who had been influential, and at a concerted signal called his men around him, and declared himself an officer of the United States army. Kiger and his rebel friends were seized, the Lieutenant immediately ordered a march, and the next morning delivered his prisoners to Capt. Stinchcomb, at Parkersburg, who sent them with three guards here. The names of the prisoners are Frederick Kiger, David H. Young, John W. Wigal, and John H. Lockwood.

The Situation in Missouri—Brigadier Gen. Harris.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 17th.]

We are not prepared to take back anything we said a day or two since on the Madness of the Hour, as exemplified in the condition of things in this State. On the contrary, we are more than ever surprised that ordinarily moderate, well meaning people—men who are prone to do things deliberately and upon consultation—should be found leaving their farms and their workshops, with or without arms, and following the fortunes of Gen. Harris, in the war which he proposes to get up in Calloway county. We can hardly account for the mania which seems to have taken possession of the popular mind. Men among us, who usually pass for sane, right-thinking and intelligent people, can hardly be so regarded by those who meet them now, if, by any accident, politics should be introduced. Such, it would also seem, is the case in other parts of the State.

Hundreds of men have left their fields, have jumped upon their least valuable horses, have taken with them their fowling pieces, and have gone forward to meet General Harris, in Calloway county, as if they were really on a frolic, and death was not thought of. The delusion is monstrous. What can they expect even if they should come up with General Harris? What does he propose to do with them? If he takes them into a battle—and when he tells them to do so they will go it—it is sure destruction to them. As things stand now, if a battle should take place between the United States troops and the force under Gen. Harris, he would justly be held responsible for the loss of life that would certainly take place. He has summoned them together—he knows that they are badly armed, and cannot meet their opponents on an equal footing. By this time three or four thousand troops are bivouacked in Calloway county, and Gen. Harris ought not to think of risking the lives of his impetuous and unthinking followers, by bringing on an engagement with them. He should at once send home those who have flocked to his standard—confess that all the chances of the war are against them, and restore peace to a section of the State which ought never to have been disturbed.

The Indiana Boys—Remember Buena Vista.

There is one observable circumstance about these recent skirmishes and battles out near the mountains, and that is that the Indiana boys have not forgotten Buena Vista, and the disparaging [illegible] of Jeff. Davis concerning them at that battle. They are improving on his reproaches pretty fast, and if he will only give them a chance in person, we'll venture they will make him think of Buena Vista in a way that he never did before. [illegible]—*Wheeling Re*[illegible]

Mr. Van Wyck's Investigating Committee.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, July 15.

The Investigating Committee appointed by the House to ferret out the corruptions connected with furnishing supplies and transportation, is likely to have any quantity of work to do. The members of the Committee are daily receiving letters giving information of swindles which have been perpetrated. One man recounts a wagon swindle in Brooklyn; another gives the details of a hat job at Cincinnati, and another exposes some clever jobs which an ex-member of Congress and a distinguished politician of Pennsylvania, had in the infantry line. To-day, on motion of Mr. Van Wyck, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, The House adopted a resolution directing the disbursing officers not to pay any portion of the charter money to be paid for the use or purchase of the steamer *Cataline*, until the Committee report upon the case, those engaged in this swindle will probably realize that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

I would respectfully call the attention of the Van Wyck Committee to a contract entered into by the War Department in the fall of last year, with Gen. C. F. James, of Rhode Island, for rifling one thousand seven hundred iron cannon. This job was arranged under the auspices of Secretary Floyd, and the agreement was that the contractor should receive one hundred dollars per gun, or a grand total of $170,000. Col. Craig, the head of the Ordnance Department, was of the opinion that the work could be done at $25 to $30 a piece, and further, that it was not conducive to the good of the service to rifle so many cannon on James's plan, which both he and commander Dahlgren, of the Navy, regarded as inferior to others. Gen. James applied to the present Secretary of War for the affirmance of the contract. The matter was referred to Col. Craig, who persisted in the view of the matter first taken by him. James's agent addressed a written argument to Col Craig, urging the execution of the contract, and intimated that there was a determination to carry it out, and if Col. Craig did not take a proper view of the matter, unpleasant consequences would ensue. But it seems that the contract was canceled, as it regarded the number of guns to be rifled, and in place of it, James was employed to rifle a number—perhaps an indefinite number, something short or something beyond the original contract. I understand that the price to be paid is the same as under the original contract, which Col. Craig decided to be from two to four times more than the work was worth.

Flying Artillery in McDowell's Column.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1861.

We have now six batteries of flying artillery—three new ones having been added to those of Capt. Picketts, Capt. Ayres (who succeeded Major Sherman), and Capt. Griffin. They are officered and manned from the regulars, who have been on duty at the Potomac forts. Capt. Carlisle commands that of Fort Corcoran, which consists of two rifled cannon, two 6 pound, and two 12-pound howitzers, and will be attached to Gen. Schenck's brigade, which will form a portion of the left wing of the army; that of Fort Runyon is commanded by Lieut. Greer, and that of Fort Ellsworth by Capt. Arnold. These will be equal in metal and men to Capt. Carlisle, and probably the former will be in the center and the latter in the right wing.

A SIEGE BATTERY.

Capt. Seymour is preparing a siege-battery, which is to consist of enormous rifled cannon. This will be in the column—probably the center—designed to operate upon the fortifications of Manassas Junction—if they should be held when it reaches them.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Sawyer gun on the Rip Raps is doing excellent service in keeping the enemy from collecting in any considerable force at Sewall's Point. The gun "Union" and "Floyd" are to be mounted on the Rip Raps at once.

The Tropic Wind, an English vessel, not long since condemned here by Judge Dunlop for breach of the blockade, and subsequently released on application of the British Minister, on her way down to Hampton Roads, has been in constant communication with the rebels, visiting various points in their possession upon the Potomac, and transporting their men between those points. Gen. Butler, learning the fact, has again seized her for a second breach of the blockade, for rendering assistance to the enemy.—*New York World.*

Destructive Storm.

About three o'clock, on Monday, we were visited by one of the most destructive storms ever witnessed in this part of the State. The wind blew a perfect gale, and the rain fell in torrents. Several houses and barns were blown to fragments, but, we have heard of no one being injured. The two churches were so severely injured as to be almost beyond repair. The house of Mr. Sylvester Johnson, living near this place, was blown to pieces, all its contents being scattered over the prairie, but his family escaped uninjured.

The house of Mr. R. L. May, living seven miles in the country, was entirely destroyed. There were nineteen persons in the house, all escaping uninjured with the exception of a few slight bruises and scratches.

The dwelling of G. B. Liser was torn to pieces, there being six persons in it at the time. Mr. L. was slightly injured by the falling timbers, also Mrs. Fenner, but neither is considered dangerous.

The residence of J. K. Rayburn was severely injured, but no one was hurt. Many acres of timber were destroyed, and field after field of wheat was so badly mangled as to render them worthless. Two dwellings were also destroyed in Dresden. The storm lasted about one hour, and swept everything before it that did not have a firm foundation. Its first appearance was in the Northwest, and looked dark and foggy, every one supposing it to be only an approaching thunder shower. The loss in this county is estimated at about ten thousand dollars.

As we go to press we learn that great damage was done in the town of Grinnell.—*Montezuma (Iowa) Republican, July 11th.*

Clean Sweep of the Traitors from Northwestern Virginia.

From all the information that is before us at this writing, it would seem that the combined columns of Gens. McClellan, Morris and Hill have made and are making a clean sweep of the rebels from out of Northwestern Virginia. They have been driven from their prey like a pack of sheep-stealing dogs. Their commander has been killed, and they themselves surrounded, cut off and captured. They have been ignominiously foiled in every attempt to retrieve their fortunes—completely out-generalled and most disgracefully whipped. All we want to hear now is, that old Wise and his son, and their gang of rag and bob-tail pirates, have been dealt with after the same fashion. Garnett shot and Wise's neck in the gibbet, our troubles in Western Virginia will be ended.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Skirmish on the North Missouri R. R.

The route agent of the North Missouri Railroad, who got down yesterday morning, says that on Monday night last, as the train bearing the troops from this city was passing over the road a few miles below St. Charles, it was fired into by some guerrilla rebels from the wayside. Two soldiers of company A, named Dan O'Connel and Charles Walters, who were on the top of the next to the last car, were very severely wounded. Before word could be got to the conductor and the cars stopped, the train had gone over a mile from the place of shooting. The cars were backed down and a vigorous hunt was made in the bushes for the dastards, but without success.

The route agent states that all along the whole route the rebels were seen on horseback in small squads. He is fearful that more bridges have been burned, and further damage done to the railroad track beyond Wentzville.—*St. Louis Democrat, 17th.*

Skirmish Between the 2d Kentucky Regiment and Rebels at Barboursville—1st Kentucky Regiment Moving up the Kanawha.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, yesterday.]

The city was full of rumors yesterday, relative to a battle between Col. Woodruff's 2d Kentucky Regiment and a party of rebels near Gallipolis. We traced the report to the Big Sandy packet Key West No. 2, and the Marietta packet Cricket, and have arrived at the following particulars:

On Friday night a detachment of Colonel Woodruff's Second Kentucky Regiment, comprising three or four companies, including the commands of Captains Brown and Hurd, made a forward movement to Barboursville, seven miles back of Guyandotte, in pursuit of a force of five or six hundred rebel militia, reported to have encamped or congregated near that point, on an eminence on the banks of Mad river, the rebel force being principally from Wayne and Cabel counties, Va. About 6 A. M. on Saturday, Woodruff's forces arrived at the contemplated scene of action, and after relaying plank removed from the gangway of the bridge, crossed over, encountering the enemy on an eminence between Mad river and Barboursville. The rebels immediately fled in every direction, with the Kentuckians in close pursuit. Ten or twelve of the rebels were killed, and a number wounded. One of the Kentucky boys, whose name we have not learned, was killed. The rebel force was all infantry or militia, without a commander. It was reported that Jenkins' cavalry force was with the rebels, but the rumor is unfounded.

The 1st Kentucky Regiment, Col. Guthrie, were at Buffalo, up the Kanawha, 20 miles above the mouth, on Sunday last, having left Gallipolis on the previous Friday, on the steamer Marmora, Mary Cook, Silver Lake, No. 2, Victor and Economy, destined for Charleston, by order of Gen. Cox.

A number of secessionists, including T. J. Jordon and Mr. Cobarn, of Wayne Co., were captured, and are in charge of the 2d Kentuckians at Gallipolis.

The Retreating Rebels Escape Gen. Hill.

GRAFTON, VA., July 16.—The rebels driven by Gen. Morris from Laurel Hill, still numbering three thousand, escaped from Hill near West Union, passing within a mile and a half of his army. He returned to Oakland, and started again to-day to [illegible]

Sailing of the Persia.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Persia sailed to-day. [illegible] Colonel and [illegible] Clarkson [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion $ .50

One Square, each subsequent day, (or $1) .25

One Square, two weeks, (or $7.50) 4.00

One Square, one month 6.00

One Square, three months, (or $23.00) 12.00

One Square, six months, (or $35.00) 20.00

One Square, one year 35.00

Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.

2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.

20.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, at Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A Servant Girl for a small family. Apply to J. W. [illegible], 48 State street.

WANTED—Checks on Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Checks on F. Granger Adams. E. I. WILLARD & CO., Bankers, 59 Clark street, corner of Lake.

GOODS WANTED IN EXCHANGE for a good Saw Mill, with water power, forty acres of land (timbered), good frame house and outbuildings [illegible]

BOARDING.—A front room with board for a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, at 96 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite Court House Square.

BOARDING.—Persons wishing board in a pleasant neighborhood can be accommodated by applying at No. 43 South Morgan street, between Washington and Madison streets.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the 13th inst., from the corner of Huron and [illegible] [illegible] Huron and Sedgwick streets.

GEOLOGY.—William Denton, the popular Geological Lecturer, will give the last Lecture of his Course in Kingsbury Hall, on SUNDAY, July 21st, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject: [illegible]

RICHMOND HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., corner South Water and Michigan avenue. Terms reduced for Permanent Boarders to TWO DOLLARS PER DAY. Or Ten Dollars per week. Regular Boarders will have a large reduction from former rates. WINNE & ROE, Formerly of Bell House, Columbus, O.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

TO RENT.—Intending soon to remove our stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., to our New Store (192 and 194 South Water street, opposite the Board of Trade Rooms,) we will rent the one we now occupy for rent. The building is first-class, very strong and suitable for Packing House, Machine Shop, Livery Stable, or any heavy business. For particulars inquire at our Office on the premises. E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Nos. 190 and 192 Washington street, between Wells and Franklin streets.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS TICKETS ARE ISSUED BY THE Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, AT THEIR WESTERN AGENCY, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago, from DETROIT to QUEBEC and return, good for 15 days at FOURTEEN DOLLARS THE ROUND TRIP. Tickets only by Mail or Express on receipt of the cash. JAMES WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, Gen. Manager, Montreal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp. Chicago, Ill., July 17th, A. D. 1861.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 175....LAKE STREET....175

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. [illegible] General Western Agent, [illegible] Chicago.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. C. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 84 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

TO THE SEASHORE. SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore. PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, White Mountains, &c. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. [illegible]

DOCKAGE ON EMPIRE SLIP [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN" FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE "GREAT EASTERN," JAMES KENNEDY, Commander, Will sail from Quebec for Liverpool, weather permitting, on Tuesday, the 6th of August Prox. Passengers to be on board on the evening [illegible].

RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin [illegible] Steerage [illegible]. Passengers occupying the Grand Saloon Berths will be charged $5 extra. Berths not secured until paid for. TWO EXPERIENCED SURGEONS ON BOARD. Steerage Passengers are required to provide Bedding, and Eating and Drinking Utensils. The ship will take as cargo Flour, Grain, Ashes, Dry Deals, &c. For further particulars apply to [illegible] ALLAN, GILMOUR & CO., Quebec, Or, GILMOUR & CO., Montreal. The Great Ship will be exhibited [illegible] until WEDNESDAY, [illegible] both days inclusive. Tickets of admission, 50 cents each [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway Company, [illegible] Quebec, July 9th, 1861.

J. H. REED & CO.'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, Made from a superior article of SARSAPARILLA ROOT, Which we import expressly for it, and by a process which retains all the ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. It will be found a PERFECT AND RELIABLE PREPARATION FOR ALL Diseases of the Blood. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! AND FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC., At 139 Lake Street. The entire stock of Dry Goods lately [illegible] WILLIAM H. PHELPS, Assignee.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, Of the best quality, constantly on hand, and made to order by GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers, and dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, Nos. 205 and 207 South Water street, corner of Wells.

WHAT IS IT?—"A Capital contrivance for warm weather. WESTLAKE'S PATENT, A great Economizer of Fuel. SUMMER STOVE, The Mistress' Pleasure. FOR HEATING FLAT IRONS, The Servant's Delight. It Works Perfectly. It is all that it claims to be. CHEAP, CONVENIENT, VALUABLE. For sale at VAN SCHAACK'S. (Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.)

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861. MESSRS. HERRING & CO., CHICAGO: GENTS—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the [illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, [illegible] ALL RIGHT, And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation As when first put into the Safe. We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly, BARTLETT & JUDSON.

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS. P. PALMER & CO., 112, 114, 116 LAKE STREET.

50 Cases and 3,000 Pieces MERRIMAC PRINTS, At 9 cents per Yard at Wholesale. P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 - - - - - State Street, - - - - 47 HAS THE "PEACE MAKER," A COOKING STOVE WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE AND A Roasting and Broiling Chamber [illegible] THE BAKING OVEN [illegible] MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR [illegible] THE PEACE MAKER [illegible] ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DESPATCH.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. PRESENTS A COMBINATION OF Iron, Sherry Wine and Peruvian Bark. [illegible] SMITH & DWYER, Chemists and Apothecaries, 92 Lake street, cor. Tremont House.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!! We offer to the Trade at from 10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturers' Prices 1000 BARRELS GLUE, Of our own Manufacture. Also 500 TONS BONES, Whole or ground for the farmers at [illegible] WAHL BROTHERS, [illegible]

FISHING TACKLE, Fish Hooks, [illegible]

FLAGS, DRUMS, [illegible]

BIRD CAGES.—[illegible] AT 139 LAKE [illegible]

Special Notices.

A Masked Battery!—1,000 KILLED!—The Lightning Fly-Killer is an active poison, rendered attractive to Flies, to their entire destruction. It kills naturally. Try it. You will see them dying within five minutes. They cannot get [illegible] For sale by J. H. REED & CO., FULLER & FINCH and DUNHAM & SMITH, Chicago.

Cultivation of the Voice.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of teaching the cultivation and development of the voice. Himself a pupil of Carlo Bassini, he proposes to give particular attention to the usual neglected matter of Forming and Developing the Voice. A. J. EBELL, Rooms Musical Union Academy, Larmon Block. References—Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & Cady, Carlo Bassini. Cards with terms, &c., at Root & Cady's.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 72 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this WATER in the cure of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

Banking and Exchange.

WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, 57....South Clark Street....57 Opp. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. J. F. WILLARD. S. A. KEAN. Collections made throughout the Northwest. Will always pay the highest price for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, or will convert it at a commission of [illegible] All money not current here, bought at best rates. Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated..........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until [illegible] JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. R. KIDDER, Cashier.

GREENLEAF & SPINK, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY, Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank. Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 8 Clark Street...........Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HAMILTON B. FOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the States.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES, WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS, Bathing Apparatus, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MASSEY'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS. WOOD and WILLOW WARE STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. Nearly every article required for House-Keeping can be found at the MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM, No. 21 Lake street, (Tremont Block.) ALLEN & DALTON.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC., At Wholesale and Retail. E. G. L. FAXON, 70........LAKE STREET..........70

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 134 CLARK STREET.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. [illegible] & CO., Sole Agents, [illegible] Randolph street, Kingsbury Block

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 66 SOUTH CLARK ST. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

NEW PATENT LAW.—[illegible] & GRAY, PATENT AGENTS AND SOLICITORS. [illegible]

Intelligence Offices.

FARMING HANDS, PRIVATE [illegible]

OLD ESTABLISHED [illegible]

Money and Exchange.

$18,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS, On First-Class City Security. A. J. [illegible] & CO., 22 Clark street.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE For Sale in Sums to Suit by JONES & CULBERTSON, No. 11 South Wells street.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 160 South Water street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 22 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6157.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 123 Lake street.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 26th June last. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. B. Thompson, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. J. B. THOMPSON, ROBT. C. STALES, JOSIAH BONHAM.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WHITE, STEWART & WHITE, Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by JAS. F. WHITE, Who is authorized to grant acquittances and to use the name of the firm in liquidation. JOHN E. WHITE, JOHN STEWART, JOHN A. WHITE. Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

CARD.—N. WHITE having purchased the Stock, the Wooden Ware Business will be continued at the Old Stand, No. 95 South Water street. JAMES F. WHITE, Agent. Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. E. Higgins. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to him, and all claims against the firm will be settled by him. E. HIGGINS, GEO. R. MOWRY, H. K. EASTMAN, H. L. SIMONS. Chicago, July 16th, 1861.

R. H. STEWARE & CO.—The limited partnership formerly doing business under the above name was dissolved by consent of all the partners on the 22d day of May last, and the same duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of Cook County pursuant to the Statute. R. H. STEWARD & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. E. Higgins. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to him, and all claims against the firm will be settled by him. E. HIGGINS, GEO. R. MOWRY, H. K. EASTMAN, H. L. SIMONDS. Chicago, July 12th, 1861.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of AIKEN & NORTON, Is discontinued from and after this date, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them immediately. The business will be continued by E. Aiken under the same name and style. E. AIKEN, JONATHAN BURR. Chicago, April 27th, 1861.

Insurance.

CHANGE OF AGENCY. HIGGINSON & JAMES, No. 1 Clark street....Second Story, Have accepted the Agency of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company for Chicago, and are prepared to write Fire and Life Risks on the most favorable terms.

ADVANTAGES OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE POLICIES:
1.—All Claims are paid upon satisfactory proof of loss, without deduction for Interest; and not, as usual, sixty days after presentation of proof.
2.—Fifteen days workman's privilege allowed, WITHOUT NOTICE.
3.—Other Insurance is permitted without the Company's consent endorsed on the Policy, and no notice of such additional Insurance is required until specially demanded.
4.—Polices are assignable by simple endorsement. No notice need be given to the Company.
5.—Ten pounds of Gunpowder are allowed on the premises, WITHOUT NOTICE—none being permitted under ordinary Policies.
6.—Policies are more simple, avoiding needless terms and nice descriptions that only tend to complicate the Insurance and embarrass a settlement.
Present cash capital and accumulation..........$6,250,130
Invested in United States and held by the New York Directors..........$00,000
N. B.—The stock of this Company sells in London at four times its par value—or 300 per cent premium.

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A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 102....WASHINGTON STREET....102 P. O. Box 3941.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street [illegible]

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st.—Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE. Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains. [Train schedule: Michigan Southern; Michigan Central; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago; South and West: Chicago and Rock Island; Dixon Air Line; Illinois Central—Branch; Burlington and Quincy; Alton and St. Louis; North and West: Galena and Chicago Union; Chicago and Northwestern; Milwaukee; Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line — times [illegible]]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Grain and Fruit Prospects in Central and Southern Illinois—Coal Mines—The Army Worm—Mode of Farming—Camp Defiance.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] CHAMPAIGN, July, 1861.

So little have we traveled this year that we have almost lost the idea of progress and begun to take to books and newspapers, and follow in the footsteps of old Mr. Fogy, who busies himself with musty columns and supposes his garden boundary to be the outer walk of creation. A few days since, as the soldiers say, we ordered rations for a week, determined to see what was doing South of us.

THE CROPS AT HOME.

The winter wheat was not very thick on the ground in March, but it tillered out well and gives promise of a good crop. The early sown spring wheat is also fine. A few persons sowed late—some of them on land plowed this spring. Of course these stand but a slim chance, and by next spring they will have more practical, or at least profitable, views of the time and mode of growing spring wheat. Barley is good; rye is very fine, and a large breadth sown for "hogging down," that is, the hogs are turned in to do the harvesting. This is becoming a profitable and popular mode of early feeding, and to that extent supercedes the use of corn. Potatoes are only moderate, the cold rains having a bad effect on those early planted. Broom corn, flax, beans and sorghum, are promising. The stand of corn is the best that we have ever seen; in fact, it is too good, and most of it will have to be thinned out with a hoe; some farmers are now performing this service. The army worm having furnished an abundant supply of food for birds and other vermin, they have had no occasion to pull the corn; nor has the cut-worm shown himself as usual. But even with this fine stand, the land has broken up rather ungenial, and if the present prospect of a cold season continues, the crop will certainly be a short one; nor do we think the best of weather, with this ungenial condition of the soil will, make more than a fair average crop. We are neither a croaker nor the son of a prophet, but draw our conclusions from the well established laws of nature. To overcome this condition of the soil, we have used the iron roller freely, and in addition, have made a one-horse roller that will pass between the rows to crush the lumps, and up to this time we have already worked our corn three times, but with all this it is making but a moderate growth. Corn dealers may draw their own conclusions, or even laugh at these notions, which some of them have done in private conversations. July and August makes the corn, they say; but July and August never made a big crop on lumpy, unpulverized soil. Last season the soil was in the finest possible mechanical condition, and a good crop could hardly be avoided. We have long since learned to look more to the condition of the soil than the weather, though the latter has a decided effect upon the former.

THE CROPS IN EGYPT.

We enter the great basin of upper Egypt at Neoga, and can see at a glance that the same remarks hold good in regard to the corn crop; in fact it is hardly as forward, even the best of it, while much of that cut off by the army worm and replanted is but just up. The roller must and will soon be added to the implements of corn culture in Egypt, if the farmers would keep pace with the progress of cheapening its culture, and insuring its greater certainty. The winter wheat and oats are very fine. The Alabama or May wheat is beginning to ripen as far north as Mason, while the blue stem is ten days later. At Richview we meet the first of the harvest in a solitary field of a few acres, and another degree is passed before the harvest becomes general even with the May wheat, being some three weeks behind the usual time.

AT CENTRALIA.

The fruit crop at this point is exceedingly promising; and the young pear orchards are loaded with fruit. The curculio has been less active than usual, contenting himself with a part of the plumb crop, and leaving the peaches mostly untouched. This remark was found to hold good throughout our trip. The lovers of good peaches will, therefore, find those from Egypt free from the usual drawback of a gummy outside and a worm within.

The peach crop will be so abundant this year, that none but the best will pay to send to market, and the drying ovens that have almost gone into decay, will again come into use.

Several of the best gardens in the city have been neglected this season. The wet weather is blamable for it; but wherever open or covered drains have been used, we see a decided favorable result. Conductor Montross has probably the best arranged and most profitable fruit garden in the State. It contains but two village lots, yet in point of abundance of fruit and vegetables, it compares favorably with most of the one and two acre gardens upon which large sums have been expended. From our own limited experience with the dwarf apple we had not formed a favorable opinion of it, and as it has been largely planted in the gardens hereabouts we have been looking for proof of its value, but we regret to say that thus far it has proved a disappointment, and to those who suppose that from this class of apples they can realize a crop at an early day, we say moderate your expectations, and plant standards of early bearing sorts, such as the Keswick Cralin, Yellow Ingestrie, etc. Mr. Rockwell, another conductor, has the same sized grounds, but unfortunately, some tree pedlar persuaded him to go largely into dwarf apples, and though he has the finest show of trees, yet we did not see a single apple in his grounds, while standard trees of half their size are bending beneath their loads of fruit. Until we have better evidence of the value of dwarf apples on the prairie we shall not recommend it, even for garden culture, much less for the field, as some have done. We are not prepared to call it a failure, for after the trees become full grown they may prove productive, but for early fruiting they are undesirable.

The railroad company are raising the foundation for the rebuilding of their shops, destroyed by fire this spring. The office of Mr. Herkimer, the Superintendent of the Chicago division, has been located here, which has given this point a new importance. Mr. Herkimer has made a decided improvement in the appearance of the place by grading, draining, and setting out of shade trees in the company's grounds; and the station house, always well kept, presents a more inviting appearance to the traveler. When the shade trees and shrubbery shall have a few more years of the vigorous growth that the soil and climate of this part of the State applies to such subjects, it will be one of the most beautiful places in the State. Superintendent Arthur and Chief Engineer Clark are also great advocates of tree planting, and have done much to infuse a hearty sentiment in this regard among the officers and employees of the road, and we now have a set of men pretty well imbued with the value of shade and fruit tree planting. We never pass through Centralia without admiring the comfortable and pleasant homes of the railroad boys, and compare them with the close quarters and brick walls of their co-laborers of the large cities.

COAL MINES IN ST. JOHNS.

These mines are the most extensive and valuable in this part of the State. They were supposed to underlie several counties besides Perry, but more recent examination has changed this impression. Instead of large continuous beds of coal, it would appear that the deposits are in basins of limited extent, and the one is supposed to be not over six miles in diameter. Doubtless similar basins abound in this part of the State, but for the want of railroad facilities, will for a long time lay undisturbed.

Wishing to obtain some specimens of plants of the olden time, and to look more closely into the history of the army worm, we left the train and accepted the kind hospitalities of A. W. Nason, one of the owners and superintendent of the coal works at this station. Under guidance of Mr. McKellups, the foreman, a party of three, each with a lamp, descended into this great storehouse of fuel, and which is overlaid with vast deposits of plants incorporated in the slate that forms the roof, and which shuts out the water that would otherwise decompose the coal. We can but admire the economy of nature in first forming these vast deposits of fuel, and then protecting them from disintegration, or weakening down with common soil. It is well worth a trip to this part of the State to take a look into these rock records of the world's history.

In one part of the mine [illegible]

[illegible] inside, we brought away specimens of the [illegible] ready to crumble on exposure to the air and light. An application of varnish will retain some of the more solid portions. We also brought with us fine specimens of ferns, of sigillaria, stigmaria, and other ancient plants, now changed to coal, grey slate, and some of the beautiful forms in coal on the thin layers of this impervious semi-clay. The coal in this mine is very pure, having qualities very nearly allied to that of cannel coal. It burns with an ash, and never fills the stove with cinders. We have used it in our family for all purposes of fuel for the past three years, and it gives the best satisfaction. It contains no sulphur, and burns with a clear flame in the open grate.

As many of our people have an idea that our Illinois coals are unfit for cooking purposes, we take this occasion to correct their error, at least in this instance. The railroad company are now using large quantities of this coal in their locomotives and blacksmith shops. All we now want is capital to apply this coal to manufacturing purposes, when, with cheap fuel, cheap food, and in direct communication with the cotton fields of the South, Central and Southern Illinois ought to do something besides growing corn.

THE ARMY WORM.

The first account that we have of this worm came from this county of Perry, as far back as 1825, when it was very destructive. It reappeared at unequal periods in 1830, '36, '34, '39, '41, and '49; since then it has attracted no particular attention. There can be no doubt that it appears annually, but that from the abundance of its enemies among the ichneumons and birds it is kept within bounds; but occasionally in the absence of these, it swarms in fearful numbers. In April for two or three days the air was filled with millers, which have since been proved to be the moth of this worm. These must have laid their eggs by the million at the base of the cultivated grasses, from whence the grand army, after having destroyed all that was green, marched to other fields. It is curious that they dislike clover, seldom eating it at all; but unfortunately, little clover is grown in this part of the State. Unless badly pressed for food they seldom damage the growing wheat and rye. Perhaps at that season its growth is too much advanced to suit them.

Mr. Nason drove us some twenty miles through the country, and we saw several thousands of acres of wheat from which they had stripped every leaf, leaving the stem and heads. We could not discover that it was injured, as the heads were well filled and berry plump. Every meadow and pasture that we saw had been denuded of its crop of grass as completely as if fire had run over them. Thousands of acres of corn had been replanted. The grass and flower plats in the yards had been overrun, and the foliage destroyed. They do not attack the roots, but simply make it the place where they burrow to pass through the chrysalis state. Few attempts have been made to arrest their progress, even with the spade and plow.

It is singular that so destructive an insect as this, and one that has been so long known, say thirty-seven years, and making seven very marked visits, should not have had its habits better known than would appear to have been the case, but the farmers of Perry county are, we suspect, no great readers, and from the general absence of school houses in this twenty miles drive, we think the prospect is not good for a rapid improvement in this direction. In most other parts of the State the farmers read, and as the army worm may visit them, it will be well to point out some of the habits of this unprofitable visitor.

THE REMEDY.

When this insect is about to appear in large numbers, we have notice of it in the swarms of a brownish or yellowish brown miller which is about three-fourths of an inch across the wings; they lay their eggs apparently only in herds grass or blue grass grounds, and when in large numbers, the only way that we can suggest is to turn it under at once and either plant to corn or sow to oats. This will destroy the worms and give a crop, and at the same time will protect the fields of corn and other crops. If this is not done, ditching must be resorted to at once, to keep them from leaving the grass land. As they march slowly, not over half a dozen rods in a day, furrows can be plowed ahead of them, two or three made deep, and the loose soil thrown out by with a shovel will keep them in. This, if well done, is effectual, for they do not hatch in the grain fields, but go there. When they get up to the heads of the grain, which they do after they have eaten the leaves, they sometimes, if it is not well advanced, destroy the head, and it is important to dislodge them. This is easy. Take a rope three or four rods long and let two men sweep the field with it. The worms will all fall to the ground, and will not again attempt to get at the heads, but will travel to other quarters. No farmer need therefore lose anything more by them than the meadow and pasture, and these can be plowed up and planted to corn, or, if needed, sown to rye for pasture, or corn for hay. Hungarian grass is so uncertain, and of so little value, that we are not disposed to recommend it.

AT DUQUOIN

is a fine peach orchard, adjoining the village on the east, of some seven thousand trees, all of fine budded varieties and loaded with fruit. Those who fancy that the prairies of Egypt are not adapted to fruit, would do well to visit this country and pass through this patch of peach trees, and then visit the pear orchard of Mr. Yates, near Tamaroa.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

This article is getting too long, and we shall have to leave out much that we had intended to say, but we cannot pass over the mention of a field of fifteen acres of wheat near Tamaroa. It was on part of a large farm, rented by several tenants. One of them who had been in the habit of manuring lands before he came to this place, and so much in the habit of doing so that before he was aware that he was breaking over long and well established rules, he had hauled and spread a liberal supply on a field of fifteen acres, which he sowed to wheat. The result is about forty bushels to the acre, or from ten to fifteen bushels more than from the best of that not manured. So much for getting outside of established usage.

CHESTNUT TREES.

On the farm of Mr. B. G. Roots we saw several chestnut trees thirteen years old; they were very thrifty and have borne several crops. At our visit they were in bloom. We can see no reason why this tree should not be extensively used in this part of the State to protect the orchards from heavy winds that do no small damage, by throwing down large quantities of fruit before fall size.

CLOVER.

But little clover is grown in this part of the State, and farmers say it does not do well, and that it is very difficult to get a stand of it. We expect it might do better if the land was manured and sowed in February, so that it would become established before the heat of summer burns it out. Possibly it is too far South for clover, but we do not think that it has had a fair trial. Farmers who fasten their gates with a log chain, carry their water twenty rods from a hole dug near a slough, or leave their manure to accumulate about the barn, are hardly good authority on this subject; but the day of improvement is at hand, when the soil of Egypt will assert its value.

THE CHICKASAW PLUM AND THE CURCULIO.

Some of our nurserymen and fruit-growers have contended that this native plum was not subject to injury from the curculio, and extensive sales of the tree have been made upon this hypothesis, but in this visit we have incontrovertible evidence that it is not so. In a garden containing both the Chickasaw and the common blue plum; the former had suffered as severely as the latter, and it should be remembered that this insect is not so destructive this year as usual. We are not surprised at this, for we have never found the curculio very particular about where he laid his eggs.

FRUIT ORCHARDS AT COBDEN.

Since our last visit to this place we observe a decided improvement. Strawberry culture is becoming a favorite, and a large number have put out plantations from one to two acres each, mostly of the Wilson Albany.

The grasses have suffered some by the rot, but on the whole, the crop is promising.

The peach crop is fine, both in quality and quantity, and we may look for large supplies from this part of the State early in the season. The want of manure for these hill sides is the great need, but a better system of husbandry that is being adopted will to some extent make up the want. Soiling, instead of pasturing, will have to be resorted to, and as clover does better on this timber land than on the prairie north, as before noticed, it will come into more general use.

TOMATOES.

The supply of tomatoes is not so large and the crop is late. Probably not one-fourth the usual number of plants have been set out, but as three weeks of the usual season will pass without the use of this vegetable, the Northern gardeners will begin to supply the demand by the time the supply is exhausted here. Had the usual quantity been grown here they would not have paid the cost of culture, and even now we cannot promise very high prices, but all the better for the masses who use this healthful food, just now when July demands the acids to counteract the bilious tendencies of the summer.

CAIRO.

What a change since our last visit: then all was bustle in the line of shipments. The trains came loaded, the warehouses filled to repletion, and the levee lined with river craft busy in the peaceful pursuits of life, exchanging the products of the North for those of the South. Now the river is guarded by huge cannon, and thousands of armed men watching with argus eyes that nothing pass this great highway of a nation. Well, when the four hundred thousand armed despots who have plunged the Sunny South into anarchy, shall be deposed, and the strong arm of right shall have again asserted his mild and benignant reign, Cairo will come forth rejuvenated and be one of the important points in the Northwest, for it is just here where winter bridges the the rivers of the North. RURAL.

A Spy Outwitted.

The circumstances connected with R. H. Alvery, a Maryland secessionist, and another spy with whom he was in communication, are curious and interesting:

"One night last week the picket guard stopped a man on the road to Hagerstown, who answered the guard's inquiries by saying that he wished to see Gen. Patterson, but when about to be introduced to headquarters, wished to evade the interview. He was instantly seized and searched, and dispatches were found upon him from the rebel General Johnston to Mr. Alvery. McMullen, one of General Patterson's aids, forthwith stripped the rebel spy, dressed one of his own men in the rebel's clothes, gave him Johnston's letter, and started him off to see Mr. Alvery. [illegible]

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MILITARY GOODS.—COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Trimmings, Army Blues and other Colors, [illegible] BE SOLD CHEAPER [illegible]

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, [illegible] LAKE STREET [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. [illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 93.........LAKE STREET..........93 We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES— [illegible] TIN PLATE, [illegible] SHEET IRON, [illegible] RUSSIA IRON, [illegible] IMITATION RUSSIA, [illegible] BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, [illegible] SHEET ZINC, [illegible] PIG TIN, [illegible] COPPER BOTTOMS, [illegible] TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, [illegible] HEIFER OX and COIL CHAINS, [illegible] AXES, [illegible] SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, [illegible] SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861.........A Card..........1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, [illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. [illegible] WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Woolens, LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR. THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Wear, at the LOWEST PRICES. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut. ALSO, CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

HARDWARE. 63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63 Corner of State Street. HARDWARE, CARPENTER'S & COOPER'S TOOLS. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. Sold at the Lowest Prices, and guaranteed in every case to give the greatest satisfaction. H. O. STONE. 63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates, [illegible] WILLIAM BLAIR. [illegible]

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our offerings of [illegible] DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

16 & 18........STATE STREET........16 & 18 G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18........STATE STREET........16 & 18

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker, Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manila Rope, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn. SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &C., &C. Made to order at shortest notice. 242 - South Water street, Chicago, Ill. - 242 GEO. F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES and CORDAGE 205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells.) [illegible] Manila and Tarred Rope, [illegible] Tar, Pitch, Oakum, And Tackle Blocks, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING. [illegible] Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible] TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS. [illegible] G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. C. B. CARPENTER.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at [illegible]

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. [illegible] THROUGH EXPRESS [illegible] Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile. ACCOMMODATION [illegible] HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD, Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. [illegible] JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street [illegible] Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office [illegible] R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: [illegible] JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt, Toledo, O. [illegible] Gen'l Western Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. [illegible] B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible] Three Through Passenger Trains [illegible]

DETROIT TO BUFFALO, VIA NORTH SHORE. Through in Twenty Hours without landing. The fast low pressure Steamer FOREST QUEEN, [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Madison, and Intermediate Points. [illegible]

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO. 1861. [illegible] CITY OF BUFFALO [illegible]

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE LOWEST FARE [illegible] THE CITY [illegible] BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE. [illegible] MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible]

Lake Transportation.

1861. 1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, forming A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports. [illegible]

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! [illegible] Line of First-Class Screw Steamers [illegible]

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS! Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, [illegible] WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. [illegible]

JONES & CARTWRIGHT. PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY, [illegible] DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION [illegible] Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. [illegible] JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK. [illegible] A FAST FREIGHT LINE. [illegible]

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, [illegible]

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! [illegible]

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE [illegible]

THE CITY.

PAID OFF.—The teachers in our public schools have all been paid off in solid coin, and gone on their vacation way, rejoicing.

THE STOLEN LAND WARRANT CASE.—This case, the stolen warrant affair, was set down for a hearing yesterday, but was again continued.

PERSONAL.—Brig. Gen. Pope left for Alton yesterday morning. Lieut. Stevens, U. S. N., who has been recruiting for the Navy, in this city, left yesterday for Washington.

GONE TO THE WARS.—The Great Western Band of this city, have gone to Alton to join the Hecker Jaeger Regiment, as their Regimental Band.

LATE PAPERS.—James Duffy, always prompt in his news stock, sent us last evening from the Tremont House news room late Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

TALKING OF PEACHES.—Yes, mentioning peaches, it should be stated that Van Fleet & Co., of 139 Dearborn street, sent us six beautiful samples of what the Peach crop of Southern Illinois is to be this season.

HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN.—On Monday, a man who gave the name of Jennings, hired a horse and buggy from Welch's stable. He evidently got run away with, as he has not since been heard of.

THE ST. PAUL EXCURSION.—The party for St. Paul, which left yesterday by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, numbered over two hundred, and went off in the highest spirits.

HELD TO BAIL.—John Floyd was yesterday held to bail in $200 for stealing the cow found in the possession of P. O'Neal at Cottage Grove, to whom Floyd had sold her for $12. The case was referred to in our last issue.

COMPANY B, CHICAGO DRAGOONS.—An attempt is being made with every prospect of success to secure the enrollment of Company B, Chicago Dragoons, into the new Cavalry regiment. They deserve no less. We hope to hear of their success.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This immense marine curiosity, now lying at Quebec, "will receive "visitors" until August 6th. All from the Northwest, in this wise desirous, will thank the Grand Trunk Railroad Company for the cheap opportunity offered, as advertised.

THE PURCELL CASE.—Yesterday took place the hearing in the case of Edward Purcell, arrested, as stated in our last issue, for stabbing a man named Connors with a clasp-knife. The wounded man is severely injured, but will recover. Purcell was held in $200 bail to appear in the Recorder's Court.

A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND.—A fellow named Hugh Johnson was brought up in yesterday's Police Court, charged with having in a fit of drunken frenzy, beaten his wife in so shocking and cruel a manner, that she was not able to appear in Court. He was locked up to await a hearing.

THE WEST SIDE UNION DEPOT.—Though the plans for a large and permanent structure on the West Side Union Depot grounds are in readiness, as stated in our columns recently, the parties combining in the enterprise contemplate erecting nothing more than temporary structures at present.

MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.—This favorite troupe will give their opening entertainment in Bryan Hall on Saturday evening next. From the praise bestowed upon the company by the press of the Eastern cities, we should judge that their performances are of a superior character.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—The summer excursion rates announced by the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, are something that in these times all tourists in the Northwest, seeking the mountains or the sea-board, should make note of. Read them in another column. Besides the question of cheapness, come the delicious attractions of the route itself.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—In yesterday's Police Court quite a number of saloon keepers who have delayed taking out their licenses were brought up under the ordinance. Most of them were released on taking out the necessary document forthwith. The police have orders to make thorough work and attend to all such delinquents.

THE MISSING LAD.—The clothes found on the Lake shore have been identified as those of the missing lad Adam Hoffenbern, who had formerly worked at a trade in the South Division, but whose parents reside on the West side, who left home last Friday, since which date nothing has been heard as to his whereabouts. He is supposed to have been drowned while bathing.

ALL ABOARD FOR DESPLAINES.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad cars leave foot of West Adams street at 8:30 and the depot at 9 o'clock this morning. For fifty cents you can go with the "Plymouth" excursion to the pic-nic and visit the camp-meeting, and return. Children half price. You can carry a basket if you like, or may be accommodated at the sale tables, with refreshments. Get aboard, a good time is guaranteed.

ON A FURLOUGH.—Last eveing about fifty members of Capt. James Smith's Chicago Light Artillery Company A, reached this city by the Illinois Central Railroad from Cairo, to enter upon the enjoyment of their well-earned furlough. They have sworn in for the war. They are a splendid command, and have made excellent use of their time in camp. The boys were greeted on their arrival here by a salute, and by a large turnout of citizens.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—There will be held a general meeting of all the Conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of this city, at Bryan Hall, at half-past six o'clock next Friday evening, the 19th inst., being the Feast of St. Vincent de Paul, when the several conferences will render full accounts of their labors from the dates of their respective organizations. Right Rev. Bishop Duggan will preside at the meeting.

PRESENTATION TO AN ARMY CHAPLAIN.—Rev. Dr. Butler, the esteemed Catholic clergyman who has for his charge the roaring boys of the Irish Brigade, on the eve of his departure from the city was made the recipient of a very fine horse, purchased by some of his friends, at a cost of $225. The presentation was made a most pleasant affair. It is entirely creditable to all parties.

PRESENTATION TO COLONEL TURCHIN.—So quietly was it done by the donors that it has before this escaped notice from the city press, that the elegant iron grey charger of Col. J. B. Turchin of the 19th, was a gift, the expense made up by his late associates in the Illinois Central Railroad. It is due to them, as to the gallant Colonel himself, to state it now, as a token of good will on the one part, and good desert on the other.

BIG BERRIES.—There is a strife among the fruiterers and horticulturists in the line of huge berries. One day we expect to see some triumphant individual wheel in front of our office a hand cart, containing as a load half a dozen straw-, rasp- or blackberries. Look out for a loud notice on that occasion. Meanwhile, a sample of huge blackberries, grown at Richview, and submitted to us by L. B. Platt & Co., of 65 Randolph street, will do to begin with, and have a decided look in the direction indicated.

WHO IS SHE.—A little girl, about three years old, estray from her home, is domesticated at the North Market Police Station, waiting recovery by her friends. She has been there five days. Who are her parents? Do they mean to desert her? If so she will prove a treasure. She needs a home. If her own is closed against her, who will come forward and take her? We trust that the delay in finding her friends may not longer exist, though that it has continued so long is inexplicable thus far.

LAKE STREET TO BE IMPROVED.—It gives very general satisfaction the intelligence that Lake street is to be improved with the Nicholson pavement. A batch of letters have poured in upon us urging the improvement, which we have not published, believing that the work would be done without any epistolary help from "Vindex" and "Index," or from the pen crow quill hand of "M.," who [illegible] to be a lady by a remark she made. [illegible]

The Tenth Norway Regiment.

We are an invaded people. While our men of war are absent or moving upon our Southern border, while the Anaconda is just casting about him for a bite or two, while we are all defenceless on our Northern frontier, we are being invaded through Canada. The Norsemen are upon us. Regiment after Regiment is being thrown forward. One arrived yesterday, five hundred strong, the tenth within as many weeks. These five thousand Norwegians have come to stay. They will not be driven out. They bring gold to pay for the farms, they have crossed the ocean to select, and skill and industry to make their's thriving villages. There is no fooling about these solid substantial people, and the arrival yesterday was notable in these respects, a cleanly, healthy, well to do folk, clad in woolen suits, men and women all, the latter with toky kerchiefs on their heads, as they stoutly struck out a smart gait through the middle of the street to the Galena Depot.

And the little folks, chubby cheeked, merry juveniles whose earliest experience in Chicago was a liberal taste of lake water, by means of which they shook off the dust of the Michigan Central upon Michigan Central Railroad Depot grounds, the good dames going into the work of purification with motherly zeal.

In crossing the city, vehicles were provided for the elders and more feeble of the flock. The decrepid grand dame held the head of a sick boy in her lap. The old grand-father gathered himself up on a dray, and nursed age and sciatica as best he might, as he jolted on. There were in this party numbers of extremely aged people, several past the turn of four score, one upon whose sight the new home in America will never rise. It seemed sad to think of these ancient pilgrims leaving a home where for eighty years they had dwelt, to find their graves in a new and untried land, and yet there was an eloquence in their accompanying the movement. Their graves in this new country will be a pledge to their posterity of the earnestness of the flitting. They have come to stay, these families, and some of these juveniles in arms yesterday may be our future Senators, or Governors, or Army Colonels, though we hope there will be no need of Anacondas in the day of their majority.

These, the better class of emigrants, thanks to dear bought experience of their predecessors, and the better knowledge of their countrymen on this side of the ocean, manage the details of their journey with perfect system, and complete exemption from the evils to which formerly more than at present the emigrant was exposed. It is but a poor chance for plunder the impudent and knavish emigrant runner enjoys with them. They find the route by Quebec, and via the Grand Trunk Railroad better and cheaper. Each large party is in the safe conduct of some well selected manager who transacts all its business with the railroads, and everywhere stands between them and fraud of every kind.

Looking upon this moving multitude, such as that of yesterday, our citizens should gain fresh zeal and love for our institutions, viewed in the light they are recognized among the people of nations abroad, a home to be coveted, a land of freedom, where the ark of a world's liberties has rested. It is worth preserving. It is worth fighting for. Go on, anaconds and finish your repast.

Hired Gal-ism Rampant.

Catharine Schultz went to service with a highly respectable family on Cass street in the North Division. Things were missing, whereof Catharine could give no account, but thought that it must be the cat. It became a matter of doubt whether this familiar domestic animal, however careless she might be in breaking dishes, and dextrous in making way with cake and cup custard, could have so large a demand for clothing as seemed indicated by the quantity missed.

Catharine became aware of a search going on, and subsequently left. This relieved the cat of all imputation. Catharine was much sought for, and finally her late employer accompanied by a policeman, traced her to the kindly roof of the Sisters of Mercy. Catharine saw the pair enter the gate. She rushed tearfully to one of her large hearted protectreses, and threw herself upon her knees, "Save, me oh save me, for here comes a man who has sought my ruin."

So, while the pair were detained in the parlor, Catharine, the cute, was enveloped in a hood and shawl and made a grand rush down the back stairs to an alley and thence out upon the cold world, whereof she was about the coolest specimen. So the visit of the two men was a dead loss. Catharine, however, was too closely followed, and made her appearance in yesterday's Police Court. She had on, at the time of her examination, her late *mistress's wedding dress*, and a fine lace collar, finery she had not time to remove. Of course it was a clear case against her. The amount of her employer's loss in all reaches about $150.

The dear girl (dear, expensive, *vide* Worcester,) was as bland and smiling as ever, owned up, and asked the officers to go with her and get the rest of the goods. They went and she led them a weary walk, and brought them back to the Police Court empty handed, saying that she "thought a little exercise would do 'em good." Certainly it was a plain attempt to "*do* 'em." Catharine will be sent to house service at Alton Penitentiary some fine day not long hence. She is in jail. To the limited circle of "perfect angels of hired girls" she evidently does not belong.

The Douglas Fund.

At Bryan Hall to-night the following programme is announced—for the benefit of the Douglas Fund:

1. Elegy, composed by Hans Balatka, to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas. By the Philharmonic Orchestra.
2. Eulogy upon Douglas. By James W. Sheahan.
3. Introduction (and Violin Solo, by C. Kreutzer,) from the Opera, "Night in Grenada." By Philharmonic Orchestra.
4. Ode, written for the occasion, by Benj. F. Taylor.
5. Fantasie on Star Spangled Banner. By Philharmonic Orchestra.

The tickets of admission have been placed at fifty cents each, the entire proceeds from the sale of which to be devoted to the Douglas Fund, (the necessary expenses of the occasion being paid by the Invincible Club,) thus affording an opportunity to contribute to an object in which the citizens of Chicago are peculiarly interested, and at the same time of attending an entertainment of unusual excellence. The eulogy by Mr. Sheahan we have heard highly mentioned; it alone should be sufficient attraction to fill the hall. The same may be stated of Mr. Taylor and of the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the leadership of "Balatka."

It is unnecessary to remind our readers that it will need an effort on our part to adorn the grounds at Cottage Grove, and make it an object of interest to visitors, as is the case at Ashland, where the noble "Harry of the West" sleeps, or at the Hermitage, where the brave Old Hickory reposes. Those who plead hard times, will remember this is an unusual occasion, and that this contribution is designed to honor him who threw away party for country, to unite loyal men in this our time of national peril.

LARCENY OF GOLD.—Dennis Flannery and wife, confectioners and fruit dealers on a small scale on Lake street just west of the Dearborn House, have been arrested charged with stealing $47 from a man named John Creed, hailing from Gilman Station. Flannery and wife had a partial examination this morning, when the case was continued till to-morrow, the parties in default of bail being locked up in jail. The house of the prisoner as above has been searched, and a large amount of property found, believed to be stolen; among this, silver spoons and forks with various marks, new pants, coats, boots, half a dozen pieces of calico dress goods, a lot of English linen collars and handkerchiefs, marked "D. M. D.," and handkerchiefs marked "M. A. Whitaker."

A GOOD SIGN.—In these dull times the broker purchasers of Stumptail find that a crowd is drawn in front of their windows by a liberal exhibit of coin. One firm in a basement on one principal corner have had on exhibition for some days half a peck more or less of gold coin. From morning to night the passers by never seem to weary looking at that window, and occasionally a group of a score or more feast their eyesight upon it. We thought of drawing a small screen of doctrine from so good a text, but with the thermometer where it stands we are melted from our purpose. The fact stands, however. In a double sense it is a good sign, and saves advertising—to put a pile of yellow boys in one's window.

MATTERS AT CAIRO.—We learn from Cairo that the U. S. Paymaster on Tuesday paid off the three months troops at Cairo; also that Companies A and B, Chicago Artillery, were yesterday mustered into service for the war, by Captain Pitcher. Eighty-one men of Company A took the oath, and seventy of Company B.

WAR MAPS.—The New York *Herald's* War [illegible], containing all the war maps thus far published by the *Herald*, and including [illegible] Missouri, Western Virginia, &c., has been received by Walsh, corner Madison and [illegible]

A Nuisance.

No. 7382. Ira W. Best, Supervisor of the town of North Chicago, for the use of Allen C. Lewis, vs. Charles J. Wilder, Benjamin Carpenter and Andrew J. White. Debt, $98,000. D. C. Ferguson for plaintiff.

Some time ago we took occasion to complain of the existence of a daily circular, giving a record of suits instituted in our courts of record, pronouncing it wrong in principle and pestilent in its effects. It subserves no really useful purpose, while it is frequently productive of serious harm. We have at our own instance and not knowing if we shall please the principal parties in the suit by so doing, clipped the above from yesterday's list, which, by the way, we observe has been seized upon by one of our cotemporaries as a legitimate department of news.

From "No. 7,382" it appears that an action of debt in the substantial sum of $98,000 has been instituted against two prominent and well known citizens and business men, one of them filling an important public post. The *facts* are simply that parties having a claim against the first named defendant Wilder for *one hundred and fifty dollars*, have named in their suit the sum of his official bond as Town Assessor, signed by Messrs. Carpenter and Wright. The public need the explanation to save the business reputation and standing of two excellent citizens from what might readily, in a time like this, prove an irreparable injury. If it were possible the publication of this circular should be stopped. Never was a time when its publication can do more harm than now, when even the soundest portion of the business community have enough to carry without the evil of an immediate taxing of heavy costs by public rumor of all suits to which they may be made parties. We have selected the above as one of the most flagrant that has come under our notice. Others in varying and less degrees are of constant occurrence.

An Hour with the Spiritualists.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1861.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—A day or two since I had some conversation with a friend on the subject of religion, and elicited the fact that the person was a Spiritualist, or a believer in that system, and requested ere I condemned, to go and judge for myself, naming at the same time a very well known "medium" in Chicago—Miss Hoyt.

I went, bringing with me two friends, in order that witness could be borne to the proceedings. I went, too, with the sincere desire to find out the scheme, if any existed, in order that I might be somewhat instrumental in reasoning my friend out of a belief in its absurdities.

When arrived we were ushered into a partially darkened room, and soon the "medium" appeared, requesting to draw to the table and write on slips of paper the names of departed friends. We did so. And in order to test the truth of the matter I introduced the name "Yankee Doodle" among the number. The medium informed me that three of my spirit friends were present, and my friends two each. I opened the interview by asking, Are you the spirit of this friend, touching "Yankee Doodle," and the spirit by rapping thrice responded "Yes!" I asked then, Are you happy? "Yes." Is my father alive? "No." Is he with you? "Yes." Is he with me? "Yes." Is he pleased with me? "Yes." How old was he when he died? This was answered by my writing numbers on a slip of paper and pointing with my pencil, when the spirit replied "Yes," when I marked 88. By the same process I was informed he died 85 years ago. I asked is it by the will of God you are here? Spirit—"Yes." Are you a spirit of truth? "Yes." You cannot inform me falsely? "No." What is my name. "Robert Thurlow." What is my age? "25." Where was I born? "Tuscaloosa." What is my profession? "Soldier." Shall I go to battle? "Yes." Shall I return safe? "Yes." Am I married? "No." But these will suffice. I did not receive one correct answer, as my father is living and not yet 55 years old. I am but 20 years old. My name is not Robert Thurlow. And I was not born in America, and never was a soldier. I might add when I went to the Spiritualists rooms I was in uniform.

Occasionally the spirit would refuse to answer, and before I left it had stated I was 79 years old and my father living in Spain.

With my friends the result was the same, and when the "medium" perceived we were not at all awed or nervous while holding converse with our spirit friends, they (the spirits) refused to reply, after a time, and we left feeling assured we had not spent a dollar for nought, for should you insert this, some of your readers may probably avoid being spirited into paying their money to have their minds unsettled. Surely this fleecing of the unwary should not be permitted by our authorities.

ENQUIRER.

CHICAGO COURT RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

No. 132—Truman Roberts vs. Joshua Grant. Submitted to Court. Verdict, not guilty.

No. 377—Charles Beardsley vs. J. W. Stevens. Same as above.

No. 657—Benedict vs. Chicago M. & F. I. Co. Leave given to add juant to pleas on file.

No. 636—Samuel Douglas vs. F. A. Hoffman, et al. First plea amended by striking out the name of Mr. Hoffman, one of the Co. defendants.

No. 251—David Reiss vs. Hardel Greenwold. Leave given to file disclaimer as to part of real estate declared on by plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff to support Hale Chapman's evidence sustained. Continued to December term.

No. 253—Daniel Ross vs Isaac Browne. Continued by agreement to December term.

Benjamin Lombard vs. Richard Conner. Ejectment. On stipulation filed. Judgment rendered January 18th, 1860. Set aside and the case reinstated.

No. 187 (Chy)—Robert L. Cummings vs. Louis Friedman. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost. Docket fees waived.

No. 116—A. Papin vs. Charles Ballence. Ejectment. On trial. Evidence in part of arguments made. Adjourned until July 18th.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

No. 82 (Chy)—John Corkle vs. John A. Underwood. Complainant ruled to close proofs on or before the first day of next term.

REJECTED WISCONSIN.—

Bank of Portage,
Bank of Columbus,
Bank of Green Bay,
City Bank of Kenosha,
E. R. Hinkley, of Grant Co.,
La Crosse County Bank,
Northern Bank of Howard,
Waupun Bank,
Wisconsin Savings Bank.

We will pay much higher prices for the above rejected Wisconsin Bank Notes than the Brokers' rates.

KEDZIE, ALEXANDER & Co.,
jy17-3t 52 Clark street, Sherman Block.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS—30 per cent. below former prices, at W. & G. S. Wright's Trunk Stores, 81 and 219 Clark street. jy12iw

GARDEN HOSE of the best quality may be had in any quantity, fitted and ready for use, at the Rubber Store, 115 Randolph street—Kingsbury Block. jy8-1m

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city. o4

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of [illegible] would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible price table]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., at very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274. oc9-ly

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

[illegible]

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. RICHARDS,

BOX 1668, CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES [illegible]

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1861.

Money matters remain entirely quiet. The only noticeable feature is the continued retiring of Illinois currency, and now that the Auditor's office is again open, the work goes "bravely on." It begins to be whispered that some of the best banks, with a circulation of about $3,000,000, will make their securities good, and also arrangements to redeem in this city or Springfield. Why should they not? They have been buying up their notes at from 10 to 30 per cent. below par, and they will no doubt now be willing to furnish the people with "a well secured and reliable currency." Well, if it is well secured with a ten per cent. margin, or Northern or United States stocks, and is promptly redeemed in coin at Springfield, or in this city, at some price below 1 per cent., we see no reason why the bills of such banks will not circulate. But even then we hope the merchants and business men of the city will reduce everything to a coin standard. They have been fooled and cheated long enough with a depreciated currency. The fact that deposits are made for the value of the currency in coin will ensure the redemption of the notes. Prompt redemptions being demanded of the banks of issue will prevent an undue expansion of our local currency.

The variation in the rates of New York exchange, if any, are very slight. The banks charge 1 per cent. premium for Western, and ½ per cent. for approved Eastern currency. Outside it sells for about ½ premium for approved currency, and ¾@¼ per cent. discount for coin. The market is fully supplied, with a fair demand.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices July 17, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	77¾	78
Galena	65¾	66¾
Rock Island	42	42½
Burlington	61½	62
Michigan Central	45	45¾
Illinois Central	69¾	69¾
Cleveland and Toledo	29¾	
Erie	27	
Harlem, preferred	28	
Michigan Southern, gt'd	31	31¾
Tennessee 6s, bonds	45	45
Missouri 6s do	45	45
Virginia 6s do	47¾	47¾
North Carolina do	57	

Market firm and buoyant.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The supply of exchange continues gradually increasing, and if it were not for the fact that so many who have been speculating in the article are interested in keeping rates up a little while longer, we are inclined to think the decline would be more rapid than it has been. At any rate we find that the banks are operating cautiously, and that some of them, while asking 11 and 12 ₩ cent. don't care to buy any at over 8. The ruling rates at most of our banking offices yesterday were 10 and 11 ₩ cent. premium,—sales being pretty freely made to all applicants, whether customers or not at the outside figure. It was offered on the streets at the same rate, but merchants not being disposed to purchase beyond what they needed for immediate use, the demand was not at all active. On 'Change gold was sold at 11 ₩ cent. premium, and the brokers generally sold to customers at the same figure, charging 1 ₩ cent. more for small sums.

CANADA BANKS.—The Montreal Brokers' Circular of the 11th inst., in reference to the condition of the stock market, says:

Bank of Montreal, no stock offered; fair demand at 114½ per cent. Bank of Toronto, asked for at 105 per cent.; amount in market very trifling. Ontario Bank is offering at 106 per cent.; latest sales at 105. Bank of British North America, no sales; offering at 103 per cent. ex dividend. Commercial Bank of Canada, asked for; no stock in market. City Bank, holders firm at 107½ per cent., 107 being offered and refused. Bank of Upper Canada, offers to sell at 50 per cent. dis. do not attract attention; no buyers. People's Bank, sales of old stock at 109 per cent., and of new at 107. Molson's Bank, nothing doing.

MICHIGAN FAILURES.—The Detroit *Advertiser* says:

Mr. McNair, banker of Kalamazoo, has failed. It is said to be a very bad failure, and will be felt heavily in that community.

Messrs. Pratt & Perrin, bankers of Niles, have also made an assignment.

CANADA GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following statement shows the traffic on this road for the week ending July 12, 1861:

Passengers	$15,811.03½
Freight and live stock	12,289.98½
Mails and sundries	1,322.08½
Total	$29,423.10½
Corresponding week of last year	27,731.93½
Increase	$1,691.14

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Hogs, live	Tal. lbs.
Lake	70	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	53	68	89187	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R.R.	588	21376	8088	....	....	....
C. & R. I. R.R.	981	5600	15750	....	55	....
Ill. C. R. R.	552	3450	7700	1050	....	....
C., B. & Q. R.R.	144	8070	42048	....	....	350
C. & N. W. R.R.	756	8680	880	1800	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R.R.	80	1050	8088	....	60	....
Total	3314	47234	144141	2850	115	350

	Potatoes, bu.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wins bris.	Wool lbs.	Lead lbs.
G. & C. U. R.R.	....	14	3060	....	....	148850
C. & R. I. R.R.	....	....	4650	313	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	40000
C., B. & Q. R.R.	....	244	6410	....	....	....
C. & N. W. R.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R.R.	34	30	5370	....	2000	....
Total	34	288	19490	313	....	188850

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	....	....	158840	35000	11700	....
To Oswego	12100	....	18000	....	....	....
To Port Colborne	....	....	18700	....	....	....
To Og'sb'gh	1119	2186	....	....	....	....
Total	1119	14286	186840	35000	11700	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 17.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	100,000	Flour, bbls	2,144
Coal, tons	120	Wheat, bu	19,013
Wood, cds	269	Corn, bu	195,085
		Oats, bu	25,000
		H Wines, bbls	80
		Pork, bbls	10

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JULY 16.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bris	53	Lumber, ft	89,707
Wheat, bu	68	Shingles, no	33,250
Corn, bu	39,486	Lath, no	17,000
		Salt, bris	69

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the tendency of the leading markets was upwards. There was a good shipping demand for wheat, principally by Canadian buyers, and the market ruled 1c higher than yesterday—with sales of 60,000 bushels, at 68@70c for No. 1 spring; 63½@65c for No. 2 spring; and 50@53c for Rejected—all in store. At the close the market was firm at the outside quotations.

The Corn market opened rather dull, in view of the firmness in freights; but sellers were firm, and this, along with more favorable news from New York, rendered the market active at yesterday's quotations, with sales of about 140,000 bushels at 25@25½c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 22@23½c for Mixed in store, and 17@18c for Rejected in store, closing firm at the outside quotations.

There was an improved demand for Flour, principally for New England, and we note an advance in prices of fully 5c ₩ brl, about 2400 brls having changed hands at $3.20@4.00 for fair to choice spring extras.

Nearly all the flour purchased now in this market is inspected, and the inspectors are kept pretty busy. The charge is only 3c ₩ brl, and it prevents any future quarrelling about reclamations and errors.

There was an active inquiry for Oats, and the market was firm at 15c—holders generally asking 16c. Rye was sold at 28c. The prospect of a short crop of Barley has rendered this market exceedingly firm, No. 2 selling to-day at 29c in store—an advance of 3@4c. Highwines are dull and nominal at 13c. There is nothing doing in Provisions.

The Wool market, if anything, increases in dullness. Buyers are now offering only 25c for the choicest clips, and ¼@¾ blood was sold to-day at 21@28c.

Freights were firmer to-day—engagements being light, at 4½@4¾c for corn to Buffalo; 7¼c for corn to Oswego; and 7½c for wheat to Kingston.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—July 16.—Rates for breadstuffs to British ports are a shade easier. To Liverpool: 82,000 bu wheat at 9½d in bulk, and 10d in ship's bags; 100 hhds tallow at 30s per ton; 1,500 brls flour at 3s. To London: 1,000 brls flour at 3s 9d.; 200 tcs beef at 6s 6d. To Glasgow: 50 brls pork at 4s 6d. To Rotterdam: 8,000 bu rye at 9d in ship's bags. To Havre: 6,000 bu wheat at 18c, in shippers' bags. To Bangor: a schr of 1,200 brls, with flour at 15c, and corn at 3½c. To Belfast, Me.: two schrs of 1,000 brls each, at 16c for flour and 3½c for corn.

MILWAUKEE—July 16.—Received, 37,126 bu wheat. On Change the firmness of holders restricted business, and very few sales additional to those reported in the morning were made. Sellers generally were asking 1c above the prices ruling during the earlier part of the day, but excepting sales of a few car loads of No. 1 in bags at 81c delivered, the advance was not conceded to, and we quote the market closing firm at the opening prices. The sales reported did not amount to more than 25,000 bushels. No sales of flour reported. There is a scarcity of some descriptions of coarse grains, and better prices are consequently offered. Corn would readily bring 27c and we note sales of 1,000 bus of oats at 23c. Rye we quote at 37@39c.—*Sentinel.*

THE CROPS.

DWIGHT, ILL., July 16, 1861.

Editors Tribune:—Whilst writing, perhaps a few words regarding the crops may not be amiss. Most farmers have already harvested their rye, and it will turn out a good crop, but wont pay at 30c. But little winter wheat was sown in this vicinity, owing to the dry fall of last year, but what was planted looks well. Spring wheat will not prove more than half a crop on most lands, though on high and dry land I have seen some that looks fine. Oats are looking well, and the crop of corn will probably be as heavy as in 1860, in fact, in most places it has a far better stand, though an early frost would be likely to catch it.

Very respectfully, R. S. E.

TRENTON, ILL., July 15, 1861.

Editors Tribune:—A few days since, "we" started from Mount Morris, Ogle county, for the purpose of visiting friends and transacting some business in this region. The wheat fields in Ogle county were, some of them, looking well, but most of them badly, from rust. Through the middle portion of the State the corn does not promise so well at this season as it did last year. The wheat is better. Here, about Trenton, winter wheat is almost all of it in stack. Oats are harvested, and the hay-fields are now falling before the scythe, or still more rapid and modern mower. Potatoes, as usual, will report well on corn. Fruit is also abundant. Peach and apple trees are loaded with burdens of fruit. W. S. F.

WINNEBAGO CO., ILL.—There seems to be quite a diversity of opinion among our farmers in regard to the yield of the crop of wheat that is soon to be harvested. Some assert with positiveness that it will be more than an average yield, while others are equally sure there will not be half a crop. This difference of opinion is doubtless occasioned by the appearance of the crop in different localities, and the different stages of the disease in which the crop is viewed. It will turn out [illegible] Considering the various opinions expressed by the tillers of the soil, we are led to ask the question, "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?"—*Rockford Register*, 16th.

NEBRASKA.—The crops in this portion of the territory are unusually good for this season of the year. Wheat never was better, and is now about ready to be cut, but the rains within the past few days have beat it down in some places, and we fear has injured it. Spring grains will produce very largely, and corn and potatoes promise a very large crop.—*Omaha Republican.*

MINNESOTA.—Every kind of crops is looking in splendid condition, except the wheat, and from later information, we hope that taking the State throughout, we shall have a fair product of that grain, with considerable surplus for exportation. From this point southward we hear complaints, in some places from the drouth, in some counties from the wet. But north of us, in Sauk Valley, we learn that the wheat is looking very fine.

The experience of this year will teach our farmers not to rely exclusively on any one crop. Wheat is surer with us than in any other State, but it is liable to accidents. Our people must turn their thoughts more to stock raising. Combine this with wheat growing and Minnesota will be "all right."—*Minneapolis News.*

THE CROPS IN CANADA.—A gentleman from the wheat region between Hamilton and London, states that Spring Wheat will not probably be over two-thirds of a crop. He went into several fields along the road, and found the wheat heading out, though not over a foot high. All other spring crops have suffered in like manner from the drouth. Peas were looking best, but they were short. The complaints of farmers were also very general of the ravages of the midge in fall wheat. The same state of things holds good along the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto to Galt, and perhaps farther west. Letters from the vicinity of Detroit make the same complaints. The late rains will do good, but they came too late fully to repair the damage.—*Montreal Witness.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—*Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Firm. The following charters were made yesterday evening: bark Cleveland and schs Hamlet and E. M. Peck, corn to Buffalo at 4¼c, and schr J. S. Newhouse, wheat to the same port at 5c. To-day the engagements were: to Oswego, schr Persian, corn at 7¼c, schr Poland, corn via Sarnia at 7¼c. To Kingston, schr Geo. Davis wheat at 7½c. To Buffalo, prop Racine, corn at 4¼c, barks Sunshine and Levi Rawson, corn at 4¾c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,314 brls; shipped, 1,119 brls. Market advanced 5c per brl. Sales, 100 brls "Peerless" choice spring extra at $4.00 del; 140 brls "Moline" good extra at $3.50 del; 100 brls "Princeton City" flat hoop, 74 brls "Wacousta" round hoop, 174 brls "American Mills" round hoop, and 200 brls good extra—all at $3 40 del; 275 brls "Dacotah" round hoop, at $3.40 on track; 300 brls "South Branch," 400 brls good extra, 90 brls "Wyoming," 90 brls "Union," and 81 brls "State Mills"—all at $3 35 del; 150 brls fair extra at $3.30 del; 74 brls good super at $2.50 del; 70 brls do at 2.25 del.

WHEAT—Received, 47,234 bu; shipped, 14,286 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales were: 400 bu N. W. club in store at 60c; 400 bu do at 70c; 1000 bu No 1 spring in store at 68c; 3000 bu do at 68½c; 8000 bu do at 69c; 10,000 bu do at 69½c; 13,000 bu do at 70c; 2000 bu do at 60c—gold; 1000 bu do at 69½c—gold; 2000 bu No 2 spring in store at 63½c; 14,000 bu do at 64c; 5000 bu do at 64½c; 1000 bu do at 65c; 1400 bu rejected in store at 50c; 1500 bu do at 52c; 1000 bu do at 53c.

Sales by sample were; 340 bgs No 2 spring at 65c on track; 400 bgs good milling spring at 69½c on track.

CORN—Received, 144,141 bu; shipped 186,840 bu. Market firmer. Sales, 10,000 bu River mixed at 25½c afloat; 35,000 bu Canal mixed at 25c afloat; 40,000 bu do at 25½c f. o. b.; 4,000 bu June receipts Mixed in store at 22c; 6,000 bu do at 22½c; 5,000 bu July receipts do at 23½c; 40,000 bu do at 23c; 800 bu do at 23½c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 17c; 1,000 bu do at 17½c; 2,000 bu do at 18c.

OATS—Received 2,850 bu; shipped 35,000 bu. Market very firm. Sales, 2,500 bu No 1 in store at 15c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 12c; 166 bags by sample at 16c on track.

RYE—Received none; shipped, 11,700 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 800 bu No 1 in store at 28c—gold.

BARLEY—Received, none. Market firm and 2@3c higher. Sales, 1,000 bu No 2 in store on p.t.; 400 bu do at 29c.

HIGHWINES—Nominal at 13c. No sales.

ALCOHOL—Dull at 28@29c.

MESS PORK—Held at $15.50 for winter packed, and $12.50@13.50 for spring and summer. No demand.

LARD—Nominal at 8@8½c.

TALLOW—12 bbls. good City at 7c.

HIDES—Quiet and steady. Dry Flint, 7½@8c; Green Salted, 4@4½c; Green, 3½c.

WOOL—Very dull. Sales, 750 lbs. ¼@¾ blood fleece at 21c; 1400 lbs. ¾ blood at 28c.

BEANS—10 bags prime Mixed at $1 00.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@2.00 per doz; Turkeys, 5@5½c per lb.

POTATOES—Now in demand at 60@70c per bu.

EGGS—Fresh, 7@7½c per doz.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 268 Beeves, 115 Hogs. There is little or nothing doing in cattle, except at retail. Hogs quiet and unchanged. Sales were:

10	Cattle	averaging	1050	lbs.	at $1 50
50	Hogs	"	265	"	" 2.50
48	"	"	240	"	" 2.60
52	"	"	270	"	" 2.50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 17.—FLOUR—5c better, but demand not so active as yesterday, notwithstanding a further slight decline in freights. Sales—12,200 brls at $3.75@3 95 for sup state; $4.10@4.20 for extra state; $3.75@3.90 for sup western; $4.05@4.35, common to good extra western; $4.75@4.85 for shipping brands r. h. O., $4.95@6 for trade brands do. Closing quiet, shippers holding off. Market a shade firmer for common grades. Canadian Flour—Sales 900 brls at $3.50@3.60 for super, $4.05@7 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour steady at $2 50@3 50. Corn meal unchanged and sales of 100 brls choice western at $3.

WHISKY—Whisky shade firmer; rather more doing. Sales, 1,000 bbls at 16@16½c, chiefly inside price.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 1@2c better; moderate business doing for export; transactions materially restricted by the limited supply of really prime sound parcels. Sales, 18,650 bu Chicago spring at 70@91c; 16,000 Racine spring at 93@95c; 63,000 Mil club at 80@96c; 6,000 amber Iowa at 97@100c; 13,700 winter red western at $1.08@1.11; 5,540 bushels white western at $1.20@1.27; 3,0 0 bu new amber Jersey at $1.15; 500 bu new white Illinois at $1 21; 200 bu white Missouri at $1.20; 300 bu white Kentucky at $1.78. Rye unchanged. North River quoted at 65@67c. Sales 15,000 bu western at 46c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn rather more steady with moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 79,000 bu at 38@40c for unsound new mixed; 42@44c for sound do; 47½ for fair western yellow. Oats in moderate request at 27@31c for western and Canadian; 31@33c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues steady; sales 800 brls at $15 87@15.75 for mess; $15 for uninspected do; $10@12 for prime. Beef without important change, with moderate request; sales 350 brls at $4@4 50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $8@10.50 for repacked mess; $10 50@11.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef continues dull and nominally unchanged. Beef hams rule quiet; sales 50 brls prime western at 14c. Cut meats may be quoted a shade easier; sales 150 hhds dry salted shoulders at 5c; range 4½@5c for shoulders and 5@6c for hams. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and steady; sales 360 brls at 8@9c. Butter selling at 7@12½c for Ohio: 8@13½c for state; 13@16c for Delaware and Orange county. Cheese, limited request at 4@7 as in quality.

GROCERIES.—Sugar was without essential change in price and in fair request. Sales 1,481 hhds Cuba at 4¾@6¼c, including 48 hhds N O at 6½c and about 9 boxes Havana at 7c. Coffee—Rio still rules strong with an active demand, other descriptions also very firm but only moderate business doing. Sales 6,500 bags Rio at 12@14½; 200 bags Laguayra at 15@15½c; 100 bags Maracaibo at 16½.

STOCKS—Active, excited and higher. C & R I 45; G & C 66½; M C 46½; M S 15; do gtd 32½; C B & Q 63; C & T 31½; Ill C scrip 69½; do bonds 92; N Y C 79½; Erie 29; Harlem 11; do pfd 27½; Reading 39½; Pan 111; Huds 37½; Mo 6s 45; Va 47¼, s15; Tenn 45; La 56; N C 57½; U S 5s '76, coupons 80½.

CATTLE—Beeves dull at about last week's rates. Sales quoted at 6@8½c; average do 7@7½c. Sheep and Lambs plenty but not lower; receipts 12,300. Swine advanced and more active. Sales prime corn-fed at 3¾@4c; receipts 4400.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Flour steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and in fair demand; sales 6,500 bu Kenosha club at 80c; 3,000 bu Milwaukee club at 80c; 1,500 bu white Ind at $1.10; 1,300 bu red winter at 92c. Corn quiet; sales 16,300 bu at 28c. Oats firm; sales 16,000 bu at 22c; 4.500 bu at 22½c. Rye lower; sales 5,000 bu at 37c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull at 10½c for corn, and 11½c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—6,000 bbls flour; 43,000 bu wheat; 48,000 bu corn; 2,000 bu rye.

EXPORTS—4,600 bbls flour; 50,000 bu wheat; 56,000 bu corn; 8,880 bu oats.

OSWEGO, July 17.—FLOUR—In moderate demand at previous prices. Wheat market better, and good inquiry. Sales, 8,500 bu No 1 Mil club at 80c; 12,000 bu choice No 1 Chicago spring at 80@81c, and 1,300 bu winter red western at $1 00. Corn dull. Sales last night, 6,400 bu at 34½c, and 6,000 hot at 30c. Other grains are quiet. Canal freights unchanged; flour 28c, wheat 8c, corn 7@7½c to New York. Lake imports, 884 brls flour, 29,300 bu wheat, 40,000 bu corn, 32,000 bu rye. Canal exports, 1485 brls flour, 15,000 bu wheat, 57,000 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........July 17.

Prop Racine, Brett, Buffalo, machinery.
Schr Mariner, Barker, Sheboygan, 90 cds wood.
Schr Foster, Smith, Grand Haven, 85 cds wood.
Schr International, Hinman, Buffalo, 120 tons coal
Schr Speed, Reed, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centerville, 94 cds wood.

CLEARED.........July 17.

Stmr Baltic, Averill, Buffalo, 25,000 bu oats, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, 1,119 brls flour, 1,093 bags wheat, 125 brls alcohol.
Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, 16,500 bu wheat, 80 brls highwines, 50 tons sundries.
Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River.
Bark Levy Rawson, Vader, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn
Bark Wm Sturgis, Faith, Buffalo, 17,200 bu corn.
Bark Cleveland, Becker, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Brig Helfenstein, Ferris, Green Bay.
Bark Colorado, Brant, Buffalo, 28,300 bu corn.
Schr Dickenson, Driscol, Oconto.
Schr Mariner, Barker, Sheyboygan.
Schr Roscius, Blackburne, Oconto, 25 brls flour, 16 brls pork.
Schr Eleanor, Henderson, Buffalo, 19,400 bu corn.
Schr Mary, Stevens, Menominee.
Schr Mary, McDonald, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Brownson, Jones, Buffalo, 12,400 bu corn.
Schr Dreadnought, Doggett, Oswego, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Foster, Smith, Grand Haven.
Schr Game Cock, Leonard, Buffalo, 11,600 bu corn.
Schr Speed, Reed, Grand Haven.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr Bronson, Bateman, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Newhouse, Bartlett, Buffalo, 16,400 bu wheat.
Schr Goodell, Gibbs, Buffalo, 10,960 bu corn, 427 bu wheat.
Schr Peck, Greyler, Buffalo, 16,125 bu corn.
Scow Laurel, McVea, Pier Cove.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 13th—		
Bark S D Woodruff,	Clayton,	Bear Creek.
Schr Antelope,	Hamilton,	Cleveland.
On the 15th—		
Prop Empire,	Ogdensburg,	Chicago.
Vessels Bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 13th—		
Prop Wisconsin,	Chicago,	Ogdensburg
Prop Ogdensburg,	do	do
Prop Michigan,	do	do
Prop Bay State,	Detroit,	Ogdensb'g.
Str Amity,	Windsor,	Montreal.
Bark Geo Thurston,	Bear Creek,	Kingston.
Brig Rio Grande,	Milwaukee,	Oswego.
Schr Maple Leaf,	Chicago,	do
Schr Admiral,	Erie,	Toronto.
Schr J F Mack,	Pt Stanley,	Kingston.
Schr Thos Kingsford,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr I G Beard,	Erie,	Toronto.
Schr H E Mussey,	Chicago,	Oswego.
[illegible]	Port Rowan,	Kingston.
[illegible]	Cleveland,	Prescott.
[illegible]	Chicago,	Oswego.
[illegible]	Pt Stanley,	Kingston.
[illegible]	Pt Burwell,	Oswego.
[illegible]	Toledo,	Toronto.
[illegible]	Detroit,	Oswego.
[illegible]	Bear Creek,	Kingston.
[illegible]	Chicago,	Toronto.

The schooner Wm G Grant is discharging at the Elevator from Chicago, bound to Cleveland.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

CLEARED.........July 16, 1861.

Empress, Lasalle, light.
Acme, Lasalle, light.
I C Campbell, Lasalle, 50 m lumber.
Uno, Lasalle, 15,000 ft lumber, 31 m shingles, 15 m lath.
Lioness, Ottawa, light.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, light.
Danube, Ottawa, light.
Clyde, Seneca, 25 bbls salt.
S A Douglas, 20 kgs nails.
Edenburgh, Marseilles, 15,738 ft lumber, 11,350 shingles, 3 m lath.
Maria, Kankakee, 32 bbls salt, 161 Bacarpenter's work.
Aleona, Morris, 12 bbls salt
Atlantic, Morris, light.
Caesar, Peru, 6,415 ft lumber.
Rocket, Lockport, light.
Imperial, Lockport, light.
Globe, Lockport, light.
Troubadour, Lockport, light.
P Northrup, Peru, 600 ft lumber.

ARRIVED.........July 16, 1861.

Asia, Lasalle, 4,000 bu corn, 4,284 lbs bacon, 3,300 lbs furniture, 26,730 lbs machinery.
Garibaldi, Lasalle, 5,000 bu corn.
P Northrup, Lockport, 100 tons sand.
Argola, Lasalle, 4,622 bu corn.
Ontario, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn, 66 bu wheat, 25 bbls flour, 335 bxs starch.
R E Goodell, Ottawa, 5,267 bu corn.
Marion, Seneca, 5,400 bu corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 4,200 bu corn.
Imperial, Lockport, 5,539 bu corn.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL. jy6'61-ly

STOCK OF BOOTS and SHOES AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on THURSDAY, July 18th, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a fine stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, Consisting of a very general variety for Men's, Boys', Women's, Misses' and Children's wear. jy17-g131-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c. AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, July 18th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 52 Lake street, a large assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Mahogany and Black Walnut Sofas, Chairs, Rocking, Bureaus, Washstands, French Bedsteads, Marble Top Tables, Hat Trees, Card and Centre Tables, Book Cases, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Tete-a-Tetes, Stands, Hair and other Mattresses, Extension and Dining Tables, Sewing Rockers, Mahogany, Oak and Grained Cottage Chamber Suits, 10 pieces; Marble Top Chamber Suits, 8 pieces; Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Cherry and B. W. Bedsteads and Cribs, two Trunks; with many other goods of the same kind. jy17-g153-2t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

JEWETT & CO., GROCERY, REAL ESTATE, AND MERCHANDISE SALESROOM, No. 56 Dearborn street. Represent Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington Gold Mining Companies for development of Gold Interests in Colorado. Refer to Commodore C. Vanderbilt, New York. Chicago references given. Grocery and Merchandise sales—Tuesdays and Fridays. Real Estate—Mondays. jy5-g71-1m

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, 107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block) HUGH ALEXANDER. Prompt attention will be given to Sales of Furniture at Residences, or Stocks of Merchandise at Stores and Salesrooms. Buyers will at all times find a good assortment of well made Furniture kept on hand for Private Sale. Cash advances will be made on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, &c., for Public Sale. Sales by Auction three times a week. Consignments solicited of all kinds of Merchandise for sale at Salesroom, or in any part of the city on reasonable terms. Sales cashed at once. Best of references given. P. O. Box 3776. ap26-3m

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Thursday Evening, July 18th, THE CHIMNEY CORNER, MR. COULDOCK AND MRS. PERKIN. THE CHIMNEY CORNER, A Brilliant Success. THE CHIMNEY CORNER, Large and fashional audience every night. THE CHIMNEY CORNER, Received with universal delight and applause. THE CHIMNEY CORNER, The greatest hit of the season. THE CHIMNEY CORNER, Come early and witness this most beautiful Drama. GRAND DANCE.....BY THE.....GALE SISTERS. To conclude with the roaring farce of TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Romeo Jaffier Jenkins.........Mr. McVicker. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. COULDOCK. In rehearsal another beautiful Drama, entitled ONE TOUCH OF NATURE. Also, Tom Taylor's great Comedy of PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

THE CAMPBELL'S ARE COMING! Bryan Hall, SATURDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 20th, 22d and 23d, 1861. MRS. MATT PEEL'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, (Organized in 1851,) Comprising a complete Troupe of talented artists, whose established reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the superiority and excellence of their inimitable ETHIOPIAN SOIREES. For details of which see Programmes. Doors open at 7½, to Concert will commence at 8¼ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. jy16-g147-5t J. T. HUNTLEY, Manager.

Excursions.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC.—The Plymouth Church and Sabbath school hold their Annual Pic-Nic this year at LYNDEN GROVE, on the C. & N. W. R.R., On Thursday of this week, 18th inst. Cars leave Adams street, West Side, at 8:30, and the Depot on West Water street (near Kinzie) precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning arrive in the city at 6:30 P. M. Tickets out and back for Adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. The great Camp Meeting is to be held this week, only half a mile from this Grove. jy15x3t

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES. The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of a fine Grove, located at Matteson, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago. This Grove is immediately adjoining the track. A portion of it has been cleared of the underbrush, and put in suitable condition for Pic-Nic Parties. Stands for speakers, rustic benches and swings have also been erected. Within the Grove is a Living Spring of Clear Water. Adjacent to the Grove is a piece of beautiful level prairie, suitable for Cricket, Base Ball, or other athletic sports. This Grove will easily accommodate 5,000 people. As a place for Excursions and Pic-Nics it is unsurpassed. Special Trains can be chartered at reasonable rates by applying at the office of the General Superintendent in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. je28-g77-3m

General Notices.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against S. LIND are requested to file them with us for adjustment, and all persons indebted to him are hereby notified to make payment to us. D. J. LAKE, WM. OSBORN, Assignees. jy17-g*23 1w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawings of June 16th, 1861, No. 8,347 drew $100,000; No. 17,253 drew $15,000; No. 16,105 drew $10,000; No. 13,6 drew $10,000; No. 6,578 drew $10, 0 each. Also, 10 of $2,000 each, 14 of $1,000 each, 101 of $ 00 each, and 20 approximations of $15,2 0. Prizes cashed and information furnished by CHASE & CO., Bankers, 15 Wall street, New York. jy12x1w

10,000 ACRES OF IOWA Lands, with part cash, to Exchange for Merchandise. Address "A. TAYLOR," care Matteson House, or call on him there in person. A. TAYLOR. jy16x3w

ARMY WAGONS.—The subscribers have on hand, and in process of being manufactured, FIVE HUNDRED WAGONS, Suitable for two, four or six horses, and can be used FOR GOVERNMENT PURPOSES, Made of the best material, and competent to carry from Two to Six Thousand Pounds each. For Sale CHEAP. H. WITBECK & CO. Chicago, July 16th, 1861. jy17g17 1w

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS. An Active Business Partner Wanted. ONE HALF INTEREST in an old established house and business, started in this city fifteen years since, and now in full and successful operation, can be purchased by a good and thorough business man on VERY LIBERAL TERMS. The establishment is FIRST-CLASS in every particular, ranking among the best of its kind in this city, and is well and favorably known throughout the entire Northwest, and paid during the year 1860 a nett profit of over TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. An equal interest with the proprietor can be had for $5000 down, and the balance in one and two years time, with interest. It can be satisfactorily and clearly shown that this is a rare opportunity for any person desirous of engaging in a pleasant, safe and lucrative business, of a legitimate character, but none need apply but a THOROUGH, ENERGETIC AND COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN. For full particulars or a personal interview address Post Office Drawer 5867. ☞ Journal copy three times. jy16-g144-3teod

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Weigh Out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls. se1-69-1y

CARRIAGES—At Shelton & Tuttle's CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, On Market street near Washington street, may be found the largest and best assortment of Carriages and Buggies in the city, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. [illegible]

NATIONAL PREMIUM CATAWBA WINE, of John E. Mottier, BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE, At GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

PURE GRAPE JUICE, FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES, At GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists and Dealers in Choice Medical Merchandise, 202 Randolph street.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW [illegible]

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—[illegible]

Wants.

WANTED—By a young English woman, a situation as Chambermaid or Seamstress. No objection to take charge of children or to travel. Address by letter "M. E. L.," Post Office Box 1672. jy17x3t

WANTED—A small and pleasantly situated Cottage. Rent not to exceed $300 per annum. North side preferred. Address Chicago Post Office Box 1621. jy17x3t

WANTED.—A gentleman wishes a Furnished Room without board. Would give the preference to a private family. South Side preferred. Address "Chicago Tribune Office." References exchanged. jy17-g151-3t

WANTED.—A German Girl wanted to go in the country. One who understands washing, ironing and cooking, and can come well recommended, will receive good wages and constant employment. Inquire at No. 24 Sherman House, from 4 to 6 P. M. jy17x3t

WANTED—To sell the Stock, Fixtures and Good Will of a News Depot, Located at a thriving point on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and paying a yearly profit of $1,500. A rare chance is offered to cash buyers. For particulars apply or address to SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent C. B. & Q. Railroad. jy17-g145-1w

WANTED—Two females wish a place in one family as Cook, and Chambermaid or Nurse. Address "M. N.," Post Office Box 2008, Chicago. jy16-g146-3t

WANTED—A young member of the Philadelphia Bar wants a situation in a Law Office in Chicago, where he could gain a knowledge of the Illinois practice. Address "CERTIORARI," Chicago Post Office. jy16-g148-3t

WANTED—A Situation as Salesman and Book Keeper or Collector. I have had upwards of fifteen years experience, most of the time in the Clothing Trade, but am willing to engage in any honorable business. Salary no object. Address "W. B. R." Post Office Box 2718, Chicago.

WANTED—Checks on the Marine Bank and Hoffman & Gelpcke at par for Real Estate at present prices, or Real Estate Securities given upon good terms, at No. 3 Masonic Temple. jy15-g*43-1w

WANTED—A Partner who can command from $5,000 to $10,000 in Cash and Real Estate, to take an equal interest in a well established manufacture, in this city, of a Staple Article, which pays a handsome profit, and can be principally held. [illegible] interview can be had. Communications strictly confidential. Address P. O. Box 945. jy16x2t

WANTED—A Trunk Box Maker. A good workman may find employment by addressing "J. CLARK," Milwaukee, P. O. Box 1369. jy16x1w

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man and every family must have, every railroad man must have, and is that everybody must have. Also—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war. The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All. Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4343. my17-x714-8m

LOT WANTED—A Desirable Lot for a Dwelling House, located above Twelfth street, and between State street and the Lake, is wanted in Exchange for a fine Wooded and Dwelling situation in a flourishing city within 100 miles of Chicago. The property affords a permanent business, a comfortable home and a sure income of from $500 to $600 per annum to any person with ordinary business habits. For further particulars address Box No 4751 Chicago Post Office. A Photograph of the Property can be seen at 32 Clark street. The above property is valued at $5,000. jy16x3t

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 101 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 104 West Randolph street. Anybody procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting. jy13-g124-3m

HOUSE WANTED—Any person having a vacant lot on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, or on the North side, east of Clark street, upon which they wish to build a cheap House from $1200 to $2000, can have a good and responsible tenant who will be ready to occupy the house as soon as completed, and pay the rent weekly and quarterly as desired. Address "Tenant at Tribune Office," stating location, size of lot, &c. jy16-g*43-1w

A STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND BOOKS WANTED, amounting to $2,000 or $3,000, or $4,000, for which valuable city property in Central Wisconsin, now renting for six to eight per cent. on its valuation, will be exchanged. The figures of both sides to be fair and just, and a proportion of cash paid. If a desirable locality in the country preferred. Any person wishing to go out of the Drug Business, and wanting a safe investment, will find a good Bargain. Address Box 4443, Chicago, Ill. jy11x1w

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first-class House upon the North Side, near the Lake; three stories and basement. Rent $450. Apply to P. O. Box 2336. jy17 g 30-3t

TO RENT—House with Barn No. 124 South Green street, gas and water in house. Inquire on the premises, or at the office of Culver, Page & Hoyne, corner Lake and Clark streets. jy15 g140-1w D. W. PAGE.

TO RENT.—One of those splendid Stores and Basements under the Sherman House, on Clark street. Inquire of ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, No. 31 Clark street. jy12-g117-1w

TO RENT—To a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a front room with board in a private family of three persons. A good locality, a few minutes walk from Post Office. Terms moderate. Address "C. B.," Tribune office. jy6x3w

TO RENT—A first-class tenement in the North Division of the city, corner of Pine and Huron streets. The Lot is 75 by 128 feet. The house is newly painted, having all the modern improvements; lately the residence of J. B. Doggett, Esq. Inquire of C. BENTLEY, 112 Dearborn street, jy9 g ex

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Bellevue Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water; and use of Stable if desired. In the basement rooms and furniture will be rented to a family, and board [illegible]. Address Post Office Box 4163, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 160 Washington st, Office No. 6. ap6-1y

TO RENT. PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. [ap16-g17-ly]

SAFES TO LET.—The advertiser has four new Safes which he will let to responsible Business men on reasonable terms, with the privilege of buying. Address P. O. Box 3343. jy15x1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A Photographic Gallery for sale VERY LOW, either with or without the Instruments, in a first-class location, very convenient and elegantly arranged and furnished with a large well paying custom. Poor health of the proprietor is the cause of the peremptory sale of the place. Inquire of Mr. E. VANSELOW, Burlington, Iowa, Box 240, or of Mr. G. M. HARVEY, 117 Lake street (up-stairs), Chicago. jy11x1w

FOR SALE.—Pianos and Melodeons from the best Eastern manufacturers, for sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark street. jy 2 g100-1m

FOR SALE FOR $1,000—For a short time, a first-class Residence Lot, 80x125 ft, on northwest corner of Adams and Aberdeen streets. Time on part of purchase money. For further particulars call at No. 13 North Wells street. jy11x1w

FOR SALE—At low rates, 200 tons best brand Soap Makers Soda Ash, by JAMES S. KIRK & CO., 18 and 20 River street. jy11-g108-1m

FOR SALE.—I offer my present Residence for sale, No. 417 Wabash Avenue, Eighty feet front, one hundred and eighty feet deep, with good substantial Brick House, a large Brick Barn, and the finest Trees and Shrubbery on the Avenue. Most of the purchase money can remain on mortgage at six per cent. If the premises are not sold I will also lease the House and Furniture and give possession on the first of August. GEORGE W GAGE. Tremont House, Chicago, July 15, 1861. jy16x2w

FOR SALE—Very Low for Cash, one Span Carriage Horses; one Single Horse suitable for a family or express horse; one new Single Harness; two Sets Double Harness, second-hand; one Rockaway, Hand Open Carriage, nearly new; one New Top Buggy; one New Trotting Sulkey. Any person wishing to purchase any of the above articles will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Inquire of D. S. POTTER, No. 333 Kinzie street. jy15x2w

FOR SALE—A first class Wherry Boat, nearly new, single pair of sculls. This is a rare chance, as it will be sold to any one having the cash at much less than its actual value. Address "G. B.," at this office. jy17x1w

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the corner of Rush and Ontario streets, North side. [jy3-g97-1m] E. I. TINKHAM.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—At a thriving point on the Mississippi River. Cash buyers can find a good bargain. Apply at once to Box 2136 St. Paul Post Office, Minn. jy16x1w

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardelia R. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. HURD, No. 12 Methodist Church Block, Chicago. mh5-g136-3m

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest piece of ground in the South Division. Address L. FORSTER, Lake Forest. je13-g825-6m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board can be had at 286 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Location very desirable. jy 7x3t

BOARDING.—Board for a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen or ladies, can be obtained at very moderate prices at 173 State street, between Monroe and Adams streets. Also, a few day boarders will find good accommodations. jy17x1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman can obtain pleasant apartments and board in private family (no other boarders) in the South Side, near the Post Office. References required. Address "B," Box 3584. jy16x3t

Lost.

HORSE STRAYED—From the residence of the subscriber, near Union Park, on Sunday, the 14th inst., a medium sized, thick set, bright bay Horse, in good condition. Seven years old. Has a scar on the back made by saddle some three weeks since. Whoever will return him, or give any information where he can be found will be suitably rewarded. Address "GEO. SHERWOOD," 119 Lake street. jy16-x

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by having them at our Store. NO. 113 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I LIKE THEM SO WELL that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS. P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq., Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED. Direct A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq., I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y. Dear Sir:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25c,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio. YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz:—Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!!!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜ is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Medical Clairvoyant.

MADAME VICTORINE [illegible] The Great European CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGNETIC DOCTRESS, Has arrived, and is residing at No. 65 Wabash Avenue [illegible] LIFE AND HEALTH. [illegible] MAXIM STRICTLY ADHERED TO. [illegible] Consultation fee, One Dollar.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

SUGAR CURED [illegible] SUGAR CURED [illegible] The Premium [illegible] FOR SALE AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL [illegible] LELAND & [illegible] Foot of South Water street, [illegible]

TEAS, COFFEE, [illegible] Tobacco, Spices, [illegible] At low figures for cash buyers. BOSTON, ROSS & CO. [illegible]

250 Bbls. REFINED [illegible] Granulated, Crushed [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & [illegible]

RIO COFFEE. 500 Bags RIO COFFEE [illegible]

100 CASES TOBACCO [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN [illegible]

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR [illegible]

PRIME BARLEY [illegible]

FISH.—2,000 Packages [illegible] Pickled Herring, Codfish and [illegible]

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & [illegible]

450 HLF. CHESTS [illegible] Imperial, Gunpowder and [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL [illegible] at the lowest rates. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY, s. s.—[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook, s. s.—Circuit Court [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

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PEACEABLE DISUNION.

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If the American people were base enough for a few years, or were fated to dwell on this continent but for a brief period, the dissolution of the Union and an acknowledgment of the independence of the rebels might be the easiest and best disposition of the contest. But as the race is destined to dwell in this land for scores of centuries, according to human probabilities, a present surrender of half the territory of the Union to the rebel slaveholder, would entail innumerable woes upon our posterity. After a brief and fretful truce hostilities between the two sections, would again break out. Separation now, means bloody and exhausting wars hereafter. Let no one doubt that the great and decisive struggle between Freedom and Despotism is now upon us, and the destiny of the Anglo Saxon race awaits the issue. For many years the storm clouds have been gathering. Two civilizations have grappled for the mastery. It is victory or death for them, and the fall of either combatant will resound around the world.

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The Alleghany range carries down from north-east to south-west for 1,200 miles a great back bone of rugged territory, cool, invigorating, covered with forests and filled with coal and iron, offering much to enterprise, but nothing to indolence. And in one end of this great mountain chain free labor practically prevails. A glance at the map shows that the western parts of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, the eastern parts of Kentucky and Tennessee and the northern sections of Georgia and Alabama are all crossed by this long range and its adjuncts, which are converted into hill and mountain regions, which is the natural home of a free labor and freedom-loving people. Slavery crawls in the valleys, while liberty dwells on the mountains. Hence, throughout this rugged region the people are pervaded with a strong attachment for the Union, and feel but little affection for the slave system of the lowlands.

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Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861. NUMBER 17.

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MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook ... Master in Chancery of the Superior Court. Chicago, July 2d, 1861.

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To those timid, compromise people who ask, why not separate from the South and have peace? we reply, that the shortest path out of the present perils leads straight ahead, passing battle fields by the wayside. It is impossible that peace should be the result of separation. A division of the Union would be but the preparatory step to a war ten-fold more disastrous and consuming than that in which we are now involved. Every interest demands imperatively, the most vigorous prosecution of the present war, for the re-establishment of the authority of the National Government, in the whole extent of its territory. Any settlement short of this mark, means only a postponement of war for a few years, until the slave-holders are better prepared to renew it. Then we shall have a state of chronic hostilities, disastrous, and wasting as the pestilence at noonday, and never to end until Republican Government is blotted out, and the people take refuge under a military despotism, for security. Vast as is the Territory stretching from the Atlantic and Gulf to the shores of the Pacific, it is too small to contain more than one American government. Being inhabited by one race of people it must be ruled by one Gouernment. Nature has so written it in the book of fate. A peace must be conquered and not purchased. A compromise peace will cost the Nation half of its domain, and will be a virtual affirmance and establishment of the alleged right of Secession. The Great Republic would be shorn of a million square miles, lose twelve millions of population, and the people would be left without a Government possessing sovereign power.

But let us suppose that an armistice be declared, and commissioners be appointed to agree on a boundary, and that the line of the Potomac and the Ohio, be adopted, and from Cairo that it be run due West to California, giving the Southern Confederacy New Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory; and no peace could be concluded with a less surrender of Territory; and that the usual treaty of amity and commerce were made betwixt the two Governments. Would permanent peace and renewed friendship follow such a settlement? The ink would not be dry with which the articles of separation were written, before the Confederates would inaugurate a policy of territorial aggrandizement.

Having achieved its independence by military demonstration, the Southern Confederacy would set about organizing an immense army. Every man fit to bear arms would be enrolled and drilled. The Government itself would be modeled after the despotic slave system. Society there is divided into three castes, viz: slavocracy, poor whites and helots. There would be a Dictator for President surrounded by an insolent oligarchy, and a standing army to enforce his edicts.

Military and territorial ascendency would be the grand aim of our Southern neighbors. The slaves performing the drudgery of the field, the masters and their retainers would have leisure to organize their army. In a few years the Confederates would have a numerous fleet of iron plated and steel clad steamers armed with rifle cannon, which in case of hostilities would prey on our commerce on every sea. The harbors of the South would be fortified against all possibility of successful assault. The line of the Potomac and Ohio would bristle with impregnable fortresses. Every bend would have its battery. A fleet of steel clad gun-boats would be placed on the Mississippi and Ohio. Behind the border fortifications military camps would be established for the training of armies. Every preparation would be made for offensive operations that money, skill, and European arsenals could provide.

The Confederate Government would raise revenue by laying an export duty on cotton, tobacco, rice and indigo, and an import tax on all Northern manufactures and European goods.

Meanwhile the Confederates would be intriguing for the extension of the system of slavery over feeble and anarchial Mexico and Central America. The Coolie and the slave trade would be re-opened for the greater supply of unpaid labor. These schemes and aggressions would involve the most serious danger of conflict between the rival nations. Every year the slave holders would hate the free North more bitterly and malignantly, and would avoid no opportunity for quarrel. And, as a cotemporary truly remarks: "Conflicts of legislation and of jurisdiction—of tariffs and of trade—would originate ceaseless questions of irritating debate; oppositions of policy in diplomacy would embroil us in every collision of European states, from which we are now so happily exempt; while the deep source of our present difficulties, *Slavery*, would assume a yet more formidable character. The restoration of fugitives would be demanded, and insisted upon as an indispensible condition of peace; would be refused as an indignity and a crime; would be enforced by marauding expeditions from the South; would be resisted unto blood—till the passions of both parties become roused, local outrages and partisan conflicts would be merged in public and open war."

Emissaries from the South would prowl over Missouri, Maryland, Western Virginia and Delaware, poisoning the minds of the people, fomenting discontents and promising them Southern succor, in case they rebelled and attempted to secede from the Union.

To be able and ready to meet and resist a Southern invasion at any moment, the Free States would be obliged to organize and support a great standing army in time of peace. Immense fortresses must be built and garrisoned. A navy of steamers clad in steel armor greater than that of the [illegible] maintained. [illegible] taxes must be levied on property. The American would be taxed like the Englishmen on all he ate, drank, wore, owned or owed. He would live for little else than to pay taxes.

War would break out between the two sections. Peace would be made. Then greater preparations would be made than before, for the renewal of the struggle.—The two nations would become little else than gigantic military camps like the leading powers of Europe. Advocates of separation, this is but a feeble picture of the miseries and evils which your mode of adjustment of the National difficulties, would inflict on your own section! We of the North fight for *existence*. We fight to make life in the future endurable, property secure and prosperity possible. We must conquer or be conquered. It will be infinitely easier for the loyal people to put down a rebellion however formidable, than hereafter to wage war with a foreign and prepared nation. "Gentlemen cry peace, peace, but there can be no peace" between the segments of a divided nation. We can secure peace only by crushing out the rebellion and founding on an immovable basis, that Union erected by the fathers, which alone will yield quiet, prosperity and happiness. Whatever class resists the Union must be subjugated or exterminated. The Republic is worth more than the lives of its traitor enemies.

"YOU CAN'T CONQUER THE SOUTH."

This is the burden of a lengthy communication forwarded to us from Kentucky. We suppose the writer means that the Government of the United States cannot suppress the slaveholders' rebellion. Let us not begin the argument with a confusion of terms. Granted that the South (the white portion) is unanimous, or nearly so, in carrying on the insurrection, the fact remains that the idea of "conquering the South" is not now nor ever has been entertained by the people of the loyal States. It is their purpose simply to restore the supremacy of the federal Constitution.

We shall not enter into the details of the relative strength, bravery, and generalship of the loyal and disloyal sections. All that ground has been traveled over and retraveled; and nought remains but to await the results on the field. "Why," says our Kentucky friend, "Lincoln has not enough men and guns to conquer *me*. He can kill me but he cannot conquer me." Fortunately President Lincoln is not laboring nor expecting to effect a *change of heart* in Jeff. Davis and his sympathizers. He is only endeavoring to make them obey the laws. Whether he can *conquer* our Kentucky correspondent or not, is not the question. The point is whether he can make him obey the laws, and make Jeff. Davis surrender his stolen goods. We think these things can be done. The people of the loyal States think so. And until the trial is made—thoroughly made—made to the fullest extent, to the last man and the bottom dollar, let no one look for peace!

The Carthage Battle.

Col. Sigel has shown himself to be an adept in the art of handling men on the field of battle. After he had broken the rebel center, and silenced their guns and driven back their infantry, he discovered that several squadrons of the rebel cavalry had made a detour on his flanks for the purpose of seizing his baggage wagons, located some distance in the rear of his position. He had no cavalry of his own to send against them, and was obliged to fall back to save his train.

By keeping up the fire with the infantry and bringing the artillery in range whenever practicable, Col. Sigel managed to retard the progress of Jackson's cavalry, and eventually to fall back almost unobstructed to the baggage train, which was some three and a half miles from the scene of the first engagement.

By a skillful movement the wagons were placed in the centre of the column in such a manner that there were artillery and infantry forces both in front and rear. Jackson's troops then retreated and endeavored to surround the entire column by taking a position upon some high bluffs or hills overlooking a creek. There was but one road leading across this stream, and to progress at all without further retreating in the direction of Carthage, it was necessary to cross the elevation where the cavalry were mainly posted.

Major Backof, who commanded the artillery, was ordered to place two of the artillery pieces in front to oblique to the left, and two to the right, and at the same time a similar movement was made from Col. Sigel's battalions. This was a maneuver to induce Jackson's men to believe that Sigel was seeking to pass out on the extremes of their lines, and to out-flank the cavalry. It was followed by a closing up to the right and to the left by the forces on the bluffs, when, on reaching a point three hundred and fifty yards from the cavalry, the four pieces were ordered to a transverse oblique, and immediately a heavy cross-fire was opened with cannister. At the same time the infantry charged at double quick, and in ten minutes the rebels were scattered in every direction. Ten rounds of cannister were fired from each of the cannon, together with several rounds by the infantry. Forty-five prisoners were taken, and eight horses captured, and not less than one hundred rebels were killed and wounded by this brilliant maneuver.

Sigel's command got back to Carthage at half past six o'clock, and at once undertook to enter the woods about a mile distant. This movement was strongly and desperately resisted, Jackson's men feeling that once in the timber they could do nothing, being on horseback. An effort to rally the cavalry to a charge was made, which brought the whole of the infantry into action. After some hard fighting, Col. Sigel got his men into the woods, and so covered his retreat as to force the State troops to relinquish the further prosecution of the fight for the night.

During all this march the Union troops contended against four times their own number. The rebel cavalry alone was as numerous as Sigel's whole force. They had four cannon and 3,500 infantry, making a total of nearly 5,000 men. Col. Sigel's consisted of his own regiment of two battalions, and Col. Saloman's detached regiment, with eight pieces of artillery, under command of Maj. Backof. Col. Sigel's regiment had six hundred men and Col. Saloman's five hundred, making eleven hundred men.

Mr. Washburne's Force Bill.

The bill to clothe the President with full power for the collection of revenues, introduced by Mr. Washburne of Illinois and passed in the House, awaits only the concurrence of the Senate to become a law. It is similar to the act of 1833, and like that is popularly known as "The Force Bill." Unlike that, however, it does not seem to be designed merely for temporary necessities, but has provisions of a permanent character; and there is therefore no section setting a limit of time to its operation. The bill sets out with provisions that do no violence to any commercial interest, and gradually becomes more stringent and arbitrary as each of the preceding sections shall be found to fail. Thus, where revenues cannot be collected in the ordinary way, at ports of entry, the President is authorized to enlarge the powers of surveyors in the ports of delivery for that district. But if neither at the ports of entry nor delivery can the duties be collected, the President may establish custom-houses on land or at sea, with a collector who shall attend to the matter, residing at such place (in fort or vessel) where the custom-house has been established. These provisions, it will be seen, are of a peaceful character. Next comes the 4th section, and those following it, which tighten the screws around the seceded States, using force where argument has failed. The 4th section provides that in case of civil war, and where State governments are arrayed against the Union, the President may, by proclamation, declare [illegible] cial relations between it and loyal States by land. He may employ the army, navy and militia of the Union to enforce his proclamation, and proceedings for seizure and forfeitures may be had in any court of the United States. Provision is made in the bill in favor of loyal portions of insurgent States, with whom intercourse may be conducted subject to temporary regulations of the President and Departments. It is also provided that "all "goods and chattels, [negroes!] wares and "merchandize coming from said insurgent "State," etc., shall be forfeited to the United States. This puts the "contraband" out of the reach of the fugitive slave law, according to the Southern rendering of "chattel."

The bill has been laid on the table, in the Senate, but there is no doubt of its early passage by that body.

Report of Secretary Welles on the Condition of the Navy.

The report of the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, is in every respect, as a state paper, the equal of those which have accompanied it from the other departments. The total number of vessels in the navy, of all classes, on the 4th of March, was ninety, with a capacity of 2,415 guns. Excluding vessels on the stocks or otherwise unserviceable, there was an available force of 69 vessels, carrying 1,346 guns; and the active force (the balance being "in ordinary") was 42 vessels, carrying 555 guns, and manned by about 7,600 men. Nearly all these were on foreign stations. The home squadron consisted of 12 vessels, 187 guns, and about 2,000 men; and of this force, at the outbreak of war, only four small vessels were in Northern ports. With so few vessels in commission on our own coast, says the Secretary, and our crews in distant seas, the department was very indifferently prepared to meet the exigency that was rising. Every movement was closely watched by the disaffected, and threatened to precipitate measures that the country seemed anxious to avoid. Demoralization prevailed among the officers, many of whom, occupying the most responsible positions, betrayed symptoms of that infidelity which dishonored the service.

In this crisis it became necessary to act with vigor. There could be neither hesitation nor delay, when the Government and the country were imperilled. Orders were given for the return of all our public armed vessels that were on distant stations, and the most of them have since been brought home. Only one vessel will be left on the Brazil and African stations, and the large squadrons in the Mediterranean and Indies are wholly recalled. Orders were also issued to equip all the public armed vessels then in port, and the commandants at Boston, New York and Philadelphia were directed to purchase or charter, arm, equip and man steamers which upon examination might be found fit, or easily convertible into armed vessels suitable for the public service. Under these instructions there have been added to the navy, by purchase, 12 steamers, carrying from 2 to 9 guns each, and three sailing vessels. There have been chartered nine steamers, carrying from 2 to 9 guns each. By these additions the naval force in commission has been increased to 82 vessels, carrying upwards of 1,100 guns, and with a marine complement of about 13,000 men, exclusive of officers and marines. There are also several steamboats and other small craft which are temporarily in the service of the department.

This force, with the exception of a squadron in the Pacific, is now required to guard the coast line from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, a distance of 3,000 miles, and two squadrons have been organized as follows:—The squadron on the Atlantic coast, under the command of Flag-officer S. H. Stringham, consists of 22 vessels, 296 guns and 3,300 men. The squadron in the Gulf, under command of Flag-officer William Mervine, consists of 21 vessels, 282 guns and 3,500 men. Additions have been made to each of the squadrons of two or three small vessels that have been captured and taken into the service. The blockade had been begun at Hampton Roads, Charleston, and the mouth of the Mississippi before either these flag officers could take command at those places in force, and the department has every reason to believe the blockade regulations are complete. The vessels employed are, however, either too large for successful coast duty, or too small for a strong armament. The steamers that have been added, by purchase or charter, though not such vessels as would perform continuous duty off the harbors in all weathers, will, it is believed, answer a temporary purpose for the summer months, but a stronger and different description of vessel is necessary for the autumn and winter. The department, besides purchasing, has, therefore, contracted for the building of twenty three gunboats, each of about five hundred tons burden; and has made preliminary arrangements for several larger and fleeter vessels, which shall not only aid in preventing illegal commerce, but be made particularly serviceable in suppressing depredations on that which is legal. Both of these classes are of sizes inferior to the sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress.

The department, in carrying the order of the last session into effect, directed the construction of two vessels at each of the four yards, making eight instead of seven to be built. In consequence of the great activity and heavy demands at all the yards to equip and prepare every available vessel for service, the construction of these sloops has been retarded, but is now being prosecuted with vigor, and we may expect they will be completed at the earliest possible period.

The authority for these purchases and contracts is to be found in the necessities and condition of the country and the times. The action of the department may require the sanction of Congress to give it validity. If it shall be asserted that an error has been committed in thus providing for the wants of the service and the Government, a much greater error would have been committed, it is believed, in the omission to have made such provision under the existing necessities.

Since the 4th of March, 259 officers have resigned or been dismissed. This diminution of officers, at a time when the force was greatly enlarged, and when the whole naval armament of the country was put in requisition, has compelled the department to send many of our public vessels to sea without a full complement of officers. To some extent this deficiency has been supplied by gentlemen formerly connected with the navy, who had retired to civil pursuits in peaceable times, but who, in the spirit of true patriotism, came promptly forward in the hour of their country's peril and made voluntary tender of their services to sustain the flag and the country. Only one or two ships have experienced any detention for want of a crew, and none beyond two or three days. At no period of our history has the naval force had so great and rapid an increase, and never have our seamen come forward with more alacrity and zeal to serve the country.

The Secretary recommends an increase in the Naval School, now stationed at Newport, R. I.; also an increase and re-organization of the marine corps, in the clerical force of the department, and in the number of paymasters, surgeons and other officers. He also recommends that a board be appointed to investigate the practicability of iron-clad steamers or floating batteries, such as the governments of France and England have introduced among their naval improvements. It is for Congress to decide whether, on a favorable report, they will order one or more iron clad steamers or floating batteries, to be constructed with a view to perfect protection from the effects of present ordnance at short range, and make an appropriation for that purpose.

In conclusion, the Secretary says: Submitted herewith are supplemental estimates from the several bureaus to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year just closed, and for the year ending June 30, 1862. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, amount in the aggregate to $13,168,675.86. The estimates now submitted amount to $30,609,520.29. For a detailed statement of these estimates I refer to the reports of the chiefs of the bureaus.

Gen. Lyon's Army.

The following is the force with which Gen. Lyon marched from Booneville, July 3d, in quest of Jackson:

First Regiment Missouri Volunteers	958
Second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, 6 companies	630
Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers, 4 companies	362
Pioneer Detachment	80
Artillery Detachment	15
First Regiment Iowa Volunteers	961
One company 2d Infantry U. S. A.	74
One company 2d Artillery U. S. A.	69
Fourth Artillery recruits	93
General service	40
Total	[illegible]

With the exception of the First Iowa Regiment, the men were armed with rifled muskets. The artillery of Gen. Lyon consisted of four brass pieces—one 12 and three 6-pounders—one 24-pound howitzer, and one iron 6 pounder. Gen. Lyon maintained strict discipline among his troops, and was becoming very popular with the Missourians.

General Bankrupt Law.—The effort which has been made in several of the late sessions of Congress to pass a general bankrupt law for the clearing up of all old matters in insolvency, has been revived again at this session, Mr. Aldrich of Minn. taking the initiative. The bill which he has offered is similar in its provisions to that passed some twenty years ago, and will meet as few objections as any. It has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and a majority are known to be in favor of it; but the House will hardly venture upon such legislation before the regular session next winter.

The Telegraph under Surveillance.

The following order has been issued:

[illegible]

The above order is confirmed.
SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Progress of the House and Senate—A Mild Republican offers an Anodyne—An Illinois Democrat offers an Olive Branch—An Illinois Republican puts forward a Radical Measure—The House limits its business to the Grand Essentials of the War service—A Traitor Congressman's Adventure.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1861.

Neither House of Congress did anything on Saturday. The House and Senate listened to eulogies upon the late Gen. W. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, and adjourned. It is supposed that next Saturday will be devoted to the commemoration of Senator Douglas, in a similar manner. This occasion will be one of uncommon interest, and the eulogies appropriate to the passing away forever of so great and memorable a man, will absorb much attention, even in the midst of our country's great emergency, which fixes the regards of all.

The proceedings of to-day in the House were only important as laying a solid foundation for the essential work of the session. The selection of Thaddeus Stevens, one of the oldest, most experienced, and most able of the practical business men of the House and the country, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is especially happy. So is the assignment of Elihu B. Washburne to the chairmanship of the very important Committee on Commerce, and of Owen Lovejoy to that of the Committee on Agriculture. For the Military Committee, Frank P. Blair, jr., will, it is thought, make a most active and efficient chairman. It is to be regretted that Col. Curtis, of Iowa, thought fit to resign the post assigned him as a member of the same Committee. Colonel Curtis is one of the most indefatigable members of the House, and has distinguished himself by the extraordinary energy and perseverance with which he has engineered the Pacific Railroad enterprise in Congress. He is, moreover, a man of large military knowledge and experience, having had a leading command in the Mexican war, and is a graduate of West Point. It is hoped that his resignation from the Military Committee was not out of pique at Col. Blair's preferment to the chairmanship of it—a post which was clearly due him by courtesy of Speaker Grow, as well as by the expectation of the country, since his defeat for the Speakership of the House.

Following the announcing of committees, came the offering of a large number of bills and resolutions. Mr. Divens, of N. Y., offered a long address to the people in insurrection against the Government, which he wanted passed by the House and Senate, and signed by the President, to be sent to the Governors of the seceded States and promulgated to their people. The Clerk was proceeding to read this queer document, which set out with declaring what were not the objects of the war waged for the maintenance of the Government, when Mr. Lovejoy rose and objected. He thought we had talked to those people long enough with words and with resolutions. He was now for talking bullets. This seemed to hit the sense of the House exactly, and the further reading of Mr. Diven's resolutions was dispensed with. Mr. Diven is a new member, and one of the mildest style of Republicans.

Mr. Philip B. Fouke of Illinois, next got up a long batch of resolutions, designed to express a moderate degree of confidence in the Administration, an entire endorsement of Gen. Scott and his war policy, a recommendation to the Executive to ignore all party considerations in appointments to office, and a declaration that "it is our solemn and Christian duty to tender the olive-branch of peace to our misguided fellow-citizens of the disloyal States." These propositions of a Democratic brother, who appears anxious to get up a universal love feast and political millennium based upon the cessation of hostilities towards the traitors and rebels who have sworn the destruction of the Government, were treated by the House with much levity. They were ruled out of order by the Speaker, at this time. Mr. Fouke avows it to be his chief object to procure an endorsement of Gen. Scott at the hands of the House—believing that there is a party strongly opposed to the distinguished chieftain and his policy of conducting the present war. But the idea of talking about "olive branches" in the very presence of an armed and relentless enemy, whose lines of war and masked batteries are planted almost within sight of the Capitol where Mr. Fouke professes to represent a share of the American people, is frightfully absurd. It is as foreign to "Gen. Scott's policy," as it is false to any just idea of our national honor, dignity or safety. It is doubtful whether Mr. Fouke's resolutions—whatever be their motive—could command thirty votes in the House.

John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, of bowie-knife celebrity) got up a resolution appointing a committee of five to inquire into the facts relative to all persons in the employ of the various Departments who are hostile to the Government, and to request their removal. This was adopted, and as the committee have power to send for persons and papers, a close inquisition and highly interesting report may be anticipated. Perhaps the traitors will take timely warning and resign quietly, before they are made uncomfortably conspicuous.

Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois introduced his resolutions favoring the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the removal of Major Emory, and declaring that it is no part of the duty of our soldiers to recapture or return fugitive slaves. These emphatic resolutions took the House a little by surprise, introduced, as they were, at the very outset of the new Congress, and at a time when the feeling in favor of burying the slavery issue has gained extensive currency in the ranks of the Republicans. The result was seen in a pretty large number of Republican votes cast in favor of laying the resolutions of Mr. Lovejoy on the table. As all the Democratic and American members voted the same way, they were sent to the table by a majority of 23. The result might have differed somewhat had Mr. Lovejoy been able to get the question taken separately on his three resolutions. But having failed to request this before the first name was called on the yeas and nays, Speaker Grow decided that it was too late for a division of the question, and consequently those who opposed any of the propositions, had to vote against the whole. This being considered, perhaps it is surprising that the resolutions secured so large a vote as they did.

The House passed Judge Holman's (of Ind.) resolutions, confining the business of the House to bills and resolutions concerning the military, naval and financial affairs of the government, and amended it so as to include "general questions of a judicial character." It refused to include "all propositions which look to a peaceful solution of the present difficulties of the country," which Mr. Burnett of Kentucky, who professes to want a peaceable separation of the North from the South, proposed as an addition to the business which might be transacted.

Upon the whole, the indications of the temper and purpose of the House, as manifested in this day's session, were a cheering augury to the country, and constitute an assurance that no trifling or temporizing or postponement or delay is likely to be countenanced by the majority in Congress.

The Senate, having no business perfected, adjourned early, after Mr. Polk of Missouri had defeated, by objection, the passage of Mr. Wilson's resolutions offered Saturday. This stoppage of the business of the Senate by open and avowed secessionists, who are enemies to the Government they pretend to be serving, is preeminently outrageous and disgraceful. An extremely interesting incident occurred Sunday afternoon at the camp of the Ohio regiments, between Alexandria and Vienna. Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, of the Dayton (Ohio) District, went out, in company with Messrs. Pendleton and Cox, fellow-members from Ohio, to visit the encampment, arrived on the ground, the Dayton boys, who cherish a feeling of loathing, little short of absolute hatred, for their fellow citizen who misrepresents their district, by crying for peace with the treacherous enemy they are meeting on the field, began to chafe under the insult of his presence. Hisses and groans were heard—which Mr. Vallandigham treated with some exhibition of contempt, when some one threw an apple at him. This was followed by the throwing of a few stones, when Capt. Harris, of Cincinnati, and Major Barrott of Dayton, rushed in to the rescue, and begged Mr. Vallandigham to leave the ground, which he did, unharmed. Capt. Harris did not escape so easily. He was struck with several stones designed for Mr. Vallandigham, and considerably hurt. Several men were ordered under arrest, but not before the eyes of Mr. Vallandigham were regaled on his departure from the lines in a carriage with an effigy suspended between heaven and earth, bearing the label—"Vallandigham, the Ohio traitor." A patriotic soldier was seen near with a levelled musket pointed at the effigy. It is to be hoped that the lesson may prove a warning to the member from Ohio, that our brave and loyal soldiers in the service of the country, whom he would betray, have feelings which must be respected. The Cleveland Greys are said to have been concerned with the Dayton company in the demonstrations against Mr. Vallandigham.

ALPHA.

The Great Tornado.

The Freeport *Journal* of the 10th recapitulates the damage done in and near that city, by the tornado of Monday, but gives no particulars beyond that which we have already had. The list of wrecks, in whole or in part, fills nearly two columns and embraces all kinds of property from railroad bridges and freight depots, down to the upsetting of a wagon. And yet, in view of the terrible tornadoes that have left greater destruction in their tracks, elsewhere in Illinois, the Freeport people consider that "on the whole they have escaped the visitation with small loss—small compared with what it might have been." Notwithstanding bridges are down on both the Galena and Illinois Central railroads, there is no detention in the running of trains, and the bridges will be rebuilt by another week.

The Oshkosh (Wis.) *Northwestern* says the tornado at that place, on Monday, (already reported by telegraph) came from the south-west, and was about [illegible] of the river. The loss inflicted by it cannot be less than $15,000.

COL. SIGEL'S BATTLE WITH THE REBELS.

Full Particulars—Rebel Force 6,000—Hard Fighting—Prisoners Taken—They report a Loss of 250 Men—Col. Wolf not Killed—Sigel's Loss Eight Killed and Forty Wounded—Later and More Intelligent Account of the Fight—Narrative of Lieut. Tusk of the Artillery.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of yesterday.]

Last evening we had an interview with Lieut. Tusk, bearer of dispatches from Col. Sigel, who gives us a highly interesting account of the battle near Carthage.

It would be in vain for us to attempt to portray the many movements of the contending parties, and the incidents of the day as they were so graphically and intelligently related and explained by Lieut. Tusk. He is a Hungarian, was in the Crimean war, and later fought in the Italian war. He seems to be an experienced and very intelligent officer.

He says that the command under Col. Sigel, amounting to about 1,100 men, at Carthage, heard, on the evening of the 4th, of the presence of the enemy at a point about seven miles eastward on the prairie. The force of the enemy was not known, but the troops were so impatient to have a brush, that Col. Sigel decided to give them battle. At three o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the march was begun. The command came upon the rebel forces under Gen. Rains and Parsons, at about 9½ o'clock in the forenoon. They were strongly stationed on a ridge or hill in the prairie, having five pieces of artillery, one twelve pounder posted in front, and two six-pounders on the right and left, the cavalry on each flank, and the infantry in the rear of the artillery. The position was a formidable one.

Col. Sigel approached to within a distance of about 800 yards with four pieces of artillery in his centre, supported on his left by a command of infantry, under Lieut. Col. Hassendeubel, and a six pound cannon—on his right by the command of Col. Salomon, and another six-pounder. In the rear of the centre pieces of artillery, was the command of Major Bishop. Before opening fire Col. Sigel briefly and eloquently addressed the troops, reminding them of their battles in the old country, and asking them to stand by him in the present hour. He then opened fire with shrapnels from the piece of artillery on his extreme left, and soon the engagement became general. The rebels though strongly posted, had no grape, nothing but ball, and proved themselves to be bad artillerists, the most of their balls flying high and plowing up the prairie beyond the federal troops. They had Confederate flags flying on their extreme right and left divisions, and the Missouri State flag in their center. Sigel's men twice shot down the traitor's flags, their first shots being especially directed at these objects, saying that they had no desire to fire upon the State flag. In three-quarters of an hour the twelve pounder in the rebel's front was dismounted, and their centre column completely broken. In two hours more their artillery was entirely silenced. They resumed fire after a short interval, but were a second and last time silenced.

By this time Col. Sigel observing that a flank movement was being made by both wings of the rebel cavalry, became concerned for his baggage wagons, which were stationed three miles in his rear, and accordingly sent back one field piece and a column of infantry to protect them and the ferry across a small creek between him and them. The cavalry still pressing him on the right and left, he ordered a retrograde movement of his whole command, which was admirably performed, the artillery continuing to do admirable service, and fighting slowly every inch of ground. The baggage wagons having been reached, they were immediately formed in solid columns of eight, and the infantry and artillery were posted on all sides, presenting an impregnable array.

In this condition, and with perfect order, his command continued the retrograde movement towards Carthage, fighting bravely against the superior odds until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At last they came to a place where the road passed directly through a high bluff, on each side of which the enemy's cavalry were posted in large numbers. By a feint, as if intending to pass round the bluffs, Col. Sigel drew the cavalry in a solid body in the road, between the bluffs, at a distance of 350 yards from his position, when, by a skillful and rapid manœuvre of his artillery, he poured into their ranks a most destructive cross fire of canister shot, which did not last ten minutes before the enemy fled in great disorder. Lieutenant Tusk says the prairie was full of flying and riderless horses, of which they captured 85, and picked up from the ground 65 double barreled shot guns. Two officers, whose names Lieutenant Tusk could not recall, were also captured at this point, and they stated that up to that time they had lost about 250 men.

It was still three miles to Carthage. Col. Sigel was anxious to reach that point and take a position in the woods on the north of that place, on the Sarcoxie road, so that he would not be any further annoyed by the rebel cavalry. This movement occupied from 6½ o'clock to about 8½ in the evening, and here was the hottest fighting of the day, the enemy evidently appreciating Col. Sigel's desire to get into the cover of the woods, and disputing the ground most stubbornly with him. Finally, against the tremendous odds, he gained the timber, when the enemy retired to Carthage.

As soon as he ascertained that the enemy had given up the day, he took up the line of march, and pressed on twelve or fourteen miles to Sarcoxie, where they arrived without any further trouble at three o'clock in the morning. Here they took a hearty breakfast, dinner and a good rest. On the same evening they marched to Mt. Vernon and passed the night in that place, where they were most joyfully received, and hospitably entertained. The ladies, many of them the wives of leading citizens, baking bread and supplying them with refreshments during the greater part of the night. During the night, large numbers of the Union Home Guards came into the town in detachments, to assist Col. Sigel.

Lieut. Tusk left Col. Sigel at Mount Vernon, on the evening of the 7th, and with dispatches traveled from that place to Rolla, a distance of 185 miles, in the almost incredible space of 29 hours. The Lieutenant has a bullet through his hat, and says he had one horse shot from under him. Major Hischoff, Capt. Essig and Dr. Roeder also had their horses shot from under them. Col. Sigel, though much exposed during the whole of the battle, escaped unhurt. The men received the hearty compliments of their Colonel, for the cool and admirable manner in which they behaved during the whole affair. He said they could not have behaved more orderly on dress parade.

Lieut. Wolff, of Col. Salomon's regiment, was not killed, as reported. Lieut. Tusk brought a letter from him, written after the battle, to his wife in this city.

Some captive officers taken at five o'clock, P. M., reported a loss of nearly 250 men on their part. As the hardest part of the fighting was done subsequently it is conjectured they must have suffered a loss of 500 men killed; 45 were taken prisoners. Our loss was 8 killed and 35 to 45 wounded and missing. Among the wounded was Capt. Stroudman.

Col. Sigel's artillery, ten pieces, fired 95 shots each during the day.

Such a battle! Oh, ye boasted chivalry! where are ye now? Echo answers "where?"

A streak of light begins to let upon us. We will positively advance towards Springfield on Friday forenoon.

A Cavalry Company from Johnson County.

On last Sunday, Lieut. Whitlock, a recruiting officer for a cavalry company now stationed at Camp Defiance, Cairo, made his appearance in our town, announcing his readiness to "enlist the boys" who wished to fight for the honor of their country's flag. On Monday an impromptu meeting was held at the Court House, where short speeches were made by sundry citizens of the place, when the "fever" began to rage. Horses were in great demand and the scarcity of these useful animals somewhat retarded the progress of volunteering; notwithstanding about 28 or 30, citizens of the town and county, have procured horses, and were ready for moving orders this morning.

The company paraded in the principal streets, and drew up in front of the drug store to bid farewell to their friends. Hon. A. J. Kuykendall delivered a brief address on behalf of the citizens, which was responded to on the part of the volunteers by John G. Hardy, Esq. Then followed the individual greetings and farewell admonitions when the brave soldiers dashed off to join their brother soldiers at Cairo. We can only wish that they may nobly sustain their country's cause, and speedily be reunited to family and friends, to enjoy the privileges of a conquered peace.—*Vienna (Ill.) Adv., July 6th.*

Sharp Work by the Blockading Squadron at Mobile.

[From the Mobile Register, July 4.]

DEPREDATIONS IN THE SOUND.—We have conversed with a gentleman who witnessed the capture of some of the vessels named below, whose account is, that on last Sunday week a [craft], supposed to be the captured schooner Aid, ran the schooners John Arthur, Major Rainey, Pelican and California into Biloxi, and captured the Fanny, loaded with railroad iron for Mobile, the Olive Branch, with naval stores for New Orleans, Basilde, with brick for Fort Gaines, one with salt and hay, and another with railroad iron for Mobile, and one or two more not distinctly remembered; also, a Mexican schooner with flour for a Mexican port. We had heard of this last capture before, but our information has been questioned. It now seems that it was correct.

The Missouri Blockade.

At an early hour yesterday morning an order was received from Gen. Lyon commanding our officers at the fort to stop all steamers bound down the river. The Wm. H. Russell and New Sam. Gaty were intercepted in their downward passage, and are now tied up at the Government levee.

It is believed that a similar movement has been made [illegible] to make the blockade complete.

It is not known [illegible] for removing from his power all vehicles of contraband.—*Leavenworth Conservative, 7th.*

NEWS FROM "SECESSIA."

Interesting Items from the Land of Dixie.

[From the New Orleans Delta, July 4.]

A CONTUMACIOUS CONDUCTOR.—The Memphis *Bulletin* is informed that the conductor on the railroad between Bristol and Knoxville, Tennessee, recently refused to recognize the certificate of the Confederate Government, passing soldiers on official business over the road free, avowing that the Government was not worth a cent, and threatened to put every soldier off the train that did not have money to pay his passage. The suggestion of the *Bulletin*, that the gentleman should be looked after, is apropos.

DOWN ON RUSSELL.—The *Picayune* has a severe review of Russell's letter descriptive of what he saw at Pensacola and Fort Pickens, and considers his revelations as those of a spy who abused the confidence of those who, on the assumption that he was a man of honor, permitted him to observe closely all the arrangements of the two combatants.

GEN. WISE PREPARING FOR A SPRING.—PHILLIPPI, July 3.—Gen. Wise has 15,000 men under his command, and will attack the enemy on the 4th of July.

POOR PATTERSON!—HAGERSTOWN, July 3.—A dispatch over R. Patterson's (Major General commanding) signature, dated Black river, near Martinsburg, says that he routed 10,000 Southerners. This lie gratifies Gen. Scott very much.

TENNESSEE ADMITTED.—RICHMOND, July 3, 1861.—President Davis has issued a proclamation announcing Tennessee a member of the Southern Confederacy according to the act of Congress.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.—Cotton, sales today, 24 bales. Yesterday, 45 bales. Receipts to day, 54 bales. Tobacco—We hear of some inquiry but of no sales. Sugar—There have been some small sales to-day at 4½ for good fair and 5¼ for yellow clarified, and yesterday 5@5⅝c. for clarified. Molasses—75 bbls. prime reboiled, and 40 choice reboiled, sold from the Levee at 25c. per gallon. Flour—300 bbls. superfine sold at $6; retailing at $6.50 per bbl. Corn—Sales 2,000 sacks, including 400 ordinary white mixed at 60, 300 white at 68, and 1,200 white, yellow and mixed, at 60c. for mixed, and 65c. per bushel for yellow and white. Oats—200 sacks sold at 55c. per bush. Pork—Mess is retailing slowly at $25 per bbl.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.—New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern—Canton, July 3—2 bales cotton, Gillaspie, Jourdan & Co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—*Cleared yesterday*—Steamer H. R. W. Hill, Newell, for Memphis. *Arrived yesterday*—Music, Brown, from Lafourche; Laurel Hill, Gross, from Bayou Sara; Vicksburg, White, from Argyle Landing.

[From the Charleston Mercury, July 3.]

WHY WE DON'T GO AHEAD.—*Correspondence of the Mercury.—Richmond, June 30.*—There is no war news. The contending parties stand near each other, apparently like two savage animals watching every movement of the eye, ready to spring forward to an encounter, the moment the fierce defiant gaze of either indicates action, or the unsteady motions of one gives the opportunity to the other. The moment or the opportunity to strike boldly has not arrived in the judgment of the military chiefs of either the Confederate or Northern armies. Neither appears to have collected and concentrated all the muscular force necessary. Yet this constant waiting attitude is an exhausting one. In spite of the ability of the commanders, this inactive position is questionable. Whether strict military science may prescribe as the rule of action, common sense seems to point out boldness as the best strategy on our side. The *morale* of the two armies, as well as of the people of the South and North is not alike. Our people are bold, direct, impulsive, and can win better by a *coup de main* than the enemy. The Yankees are cold, slow and circumventing. They want to calculate the best plan of cheating, and time to carry out their calculations. The North, it is evident, from the reverses its troops have already met, is disheartened by defeat. Since the battle of Great Bethel, and the checks the Lincoln forces have sustained elsewhere, a strong current of reaction has set in throughout many parts of the North. The oftener they are defeated, and the greater the defeat, the more undeceived the people will become, and the greater will be the reaction. Whereas, defeat with us would only arouse us the more and nerve us afresh for the battle.

WHAT TO DO WITH WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A most difficult question now pending, and upon which there is a great difference of opinion, is as to what course should be taken with the traitors of Western Virginia and their property. Members do not differ much as to what these traitors deserve, but they do as to the policy of the severest or milder treatment. It is urged on our side that the best policy will be to strike terror by a vigorous campaign, and by hanging the leaders and making examples of them. On the other side, it is said that a large portion of the people have been driven into rebellion against the State, from their exposed situation, fearing the Lincoln hordes of the populous States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, right on their border, and believing that the State would not afford them protection. These maintain that a conciliatory course, with a large army present, will bring back a great many, while severity would make them lasting enemies. This important question will come up to-morrow.

OFFICE SEEKERS FROM WASHINGTON.—Where the carcass is, there will be the eagles (vultures) also, is, I believe, a Scripture expression, but strictly applicable, as a *simile*, to the horde of ungodly Washington office-seekers who have crowded into Richmond since the removal of the Confederate Government. There were plenty of them at Montgomery, but the journey was too expensive for many, and they remained in Washington, fawning upon the Republicans, and importuning the Lincoln Government to be kept in or restored to office, until President Davis and his Cabinet came here, then they swarmed around the flesh pots. Every one, of course, has been most terribly persecuted for conscience sake. There is not a man among them who was not imprisoned, or threatened to be arrested, or driven away, because he was so very dangerous. From their extraordinary stories, one must believe that Lincoln and his Cabinet, Generals Scott, McDowell, and all the rest, had their time exclusively occupied with the cases of these important and dangerous individuals. What does not the Confederate Government owe them? How grateful the South ought to be for their devotion! They have left fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, *and creditors*, all for the offices at Richmond. What shall be their reward? Perpetual office, for the Confederate Government has declared offices shall be held during good behavior. Glorious reward.

MARINE NEWS.
CHARLESTON—LAT. 32.47 N.; LON. 79.27 W.
Sun rises, 4h. 57m. sets 7h. 3m.—High water 3h. 40m.
WIND—N. JULY 2.
No arrivals this day.

COMMERCIAL.

A SHIP OFF THE BAR.—Some talk was created on the wharves and streets yesterday morning, by the appearance off the bar, at an early hour, of a sailing ship, which from her movements, it was generally supposed, was trying to run the blockade.

The steam tender of the fleet was shortly observed in chase of the stranger, and it was not long before she was overhauled and brought to, and was then taken off to the flag ship Wabash. She was a light ship, and probably in ballast, and from all that we could learn in reference to her appearance, as seen by those nearest to her, she was probably the Spanish ship *Plus Ultra*, now due here from Barcelona, and which the fleet have orders to send to New York. She was at one time quite near the bar, and had her Captain been well acquainted and so disposed, she might have been anchored in a position where she could have been protected by the guns of Fort Moultrie, and been safe from interference by the fleet.

[From the Galveston News, June 27.]

VESSELS OF WAR AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—By one of the volunteers of Capt. Power's company, who arrived to-day, on furlough, from the Rio Grande via Corpus Christi, we learn that a letter had been received at the latter place, from Mr. Kingsbury, Deputy Collector at Point Isabel, announcing that two U. S. vessels of war were off Brazos Santiago.

THE SECESSION VOTE.—We are indebted to Mr. R. T. Browarig, Secretary of the Texas State Convention, for an official return of the vote for and against secession. We have before given the approximate vote. There are 122 counties that voted and 34 new and unorganized counties which sent in no returns. The total vote was 60,826, of which 46,127 for, and 14,697 against secession—a majority for it of 31,432 votes.

COMMERCIAL.—The receipts of cotton for the week amount to 27 bales. We have no sales or exports to report. The stock is 465 bales, against 12,912 bales at the same period last year.

ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN, PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—A law passed at the late session of the Confederate Congress, provides for the election of a President, Vice President and Members of Congress under the permanent Constitution on the first Wednesday of November next.

The electors of President and Vice President are to meet in their respective States and cast their votes on the first Wednesday in December.

Congress is to assemble on the 18th day of February, 1862.

The President of the Senate will open and count the votes for President and Vice President on the 19th of February.

The President will be inaugurated on the 22d of February.—*Mobile Register, 4th.*

☞ The following is the report of the Mobile market in the *Register* of the 4th:

COTTON—No sales were reported to-day.

RECEIPTS PRODUCE.

Per steamer Virginia—1 sack corn, [illegible]

[illegible]

SAILING OF THE C. S. STEAMER SUMTER.—The first vessel of our little navy, the C. S. steamer-of-war Sumter, sailed on Saturday last on a cruise, having run the paper blockade of Lincoln abolition war steamers off the mouth of the Mississippi. As she has now made a good offing, and is far out on the ocean wave, we hope soon to hear of some dashing exploit in the way of captures. She has a picked crew, and her commander is a most brave and chivalrous sailor, and has under him a most gallant set of officers. She has a crew of sixty-five men and twenty marines.—*New Orleans Picayune, 3d.*

The Confederate Secretary of War has issued the following circular:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, July 1, 1861.

To Newspaper Correspondents:

GENTLEMEN: While I have not withheld permission from any of the representatives of the press to visit the camps in Virginia, and while I am as much the uncompromising advocate of an unshackled press as I am of the freedom of speech, and of the independence of the Confederate States, yet I have thought it proper, under existing circumstances, to make an appeal to you to forbear from the transmission and publication of such intelligence as might be detrimental to the great cause in which we all feel so deep an interest.

You are aware of the great amount of valuable information obtained by us through the medium of the enterprising journals of the North; and we may derive profit from their example by an unremitting and judicious reserve in communications for the Southern journals.

It must be obvious that statements of strength or of weakness, at any of the points in the vicinity of the enemy, when reproduced in the North, as they would be in spite of all the vigilance in our power, would warn them of danger to themselves, or invite an attack upon us, and, in like manner, any statements of the magnitude of batteries, of the quantity and quality of arms or of ammunition, of movements in progress or in supposed contemplation, of the condition of troops, of the commissariat, etc., might be fraught with essential injury to the service.

To gentlemen of intelligence and of unquestionable loyalty to the cause of the Confederate States, I do not deem it necessary to be more explicit; nor can I doubt for a moment that you will appreciate my motives in making this frank appeal to your patriotism and discretion.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 4th says of the vote on the new Constitution in Georgia:

"The vote was very small—almost the farce of an election—the people caring very little about the matter of a Constitution."

As to the position of East Tennessee, the *Chronicle* says:

"A *soothing* policy with the East Tennesseeans will doubtless prove to be the best in the end."

FATAL ACCIDENT IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., July 3.

Mr. Joseph Laidley, an eminent chemist, and formerly a druggist of this city, had his head and arms awfully mangled to-day, by the explosion of some fulminating powder, at the percussion cap manufactory. He died instantly.

Mr. Robert E. Clayton, his assistant, was also seriously wounded.

Brilliant Feat at Paris, Mo.—Masterly Evacuation by Brig. Gen. Harris.

[From the Palmyra (Mo.) Courier.]

Brigadier-General Thomas A. Harris, of Hannibal, having assembled State troops at Paris, to the number of 2,000 to 3,000 was preparing to muster them into the service of the State, and for other purposes. To guard against surprise, as every officer of experience and prudence will, Gen. Harris had established his picket guards around the quiet city of Paris to notify him and the troops of the approach of any enemy.

Now it so happened that the military company organized, some time since, at the village of Philadelphia, in this county, had, under the efficient training of Capt. Robert Emmett Dunn, attained a high degree of discipline and soldierly bearing. This company, feeling called upon by motives which we highly respect, to respond to the call of the Governor, after due preparations, handsomely uniformed and armed with the muskets purchased by them last fall from the disbanded Palmyra company, took up the line of march for Boonville. They really presented a very handsome appearance. Rapidly and silently they pressed forward, over hills, through dales, and across prairies, until shortly they approached the ancient city of Paris. Aware of the presence of a goodly number of State troops at that point, and desirous to make as favorable an impression upon them as possible, and to set them a worthy example in discipline, Capt. Dunn, while yet some distance from the town, arranged his men in truly military style, and, with eyes right, heads erect, perfect step, and guns glistening in the sun, the word was given to advance in quick step. As the head of the column pushed around a curve in the main road, the sentinel, posted at a short distance sighted it. Clapping spurs to his horse, he dashed toward the town and came thundering to the General's headquarters, exclaiming, in the utmost alarm, that the Federal troops were right upon them. Mounting his horse in an instant of time, the General called upon his soldiers to disperse, and told every fellow to take care of himself. Setting them the example, he plunged the spurs into his steed, and in a much less time than is required to write this, disappeared from view, and the clattering of the heels of his charger died upon the ear. The remainder of the troops escaped as best they could; some on horseback, some on foot, some in the roads and many in the bushes. In a few moments the town was deserted save by its inhabitants, who timidly and affrighted, peered around corners and out of doors ajar, and through windows. Presently Capt. Dunn and his company arrived; but what was their astonishment to find the place deserted, their friends fled, and the Gen. *non comeatibus*. They had routed the whole camp. This was Captain Dunn's first great victory, and a bloodless one at that. Mutual explanations followed among the company and citizens. Messengers were dispatched to bring back Gen. Harris, but they returned, reporting that he was no where to be found. It is supposed that he is running yet.

Beloit College Commencement.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BELOIT, WIS., July 10, 1861.

We did not arrive at Beloit until Mr. Helmer's address was well under way. The subject, "Masculine, Feminine and Neuter," was handled in a firm, sound, and deeply interesting manner. Our modern definition of conservatism he spoke of as a species of "old fogyism" that would hold and stop progress instead of directing it. A conservative man of to-day was one who would go as slowly down the rapids of the St. Lawrence as he would sail among the "Thousand Isles." The duty of conservative men is to guide and direct, not to check. The right tone of mind is to be secured by blending and harmonizing the masculine and the feminine—the sound logic of the one with the faith and hope of the other. We have a "Cosmos" by a masculine mind, we need one by a feminine mind. He believed the world is going on through its troubles to the shores of civilization. In science, the practical of the inventor and discoverer needs the faith of the other sex to make it profitable and useful. Scientific eyes do not see God. The faithful and hopeful eyes of woman are necessary to see God. As the approaches to Olympus are silent to-day, where they were once vocal with the mythology of the ancients, so the approaches to Zion might be silent, but for woman. In the same way he spoke of the effect of the combined masculine and feminine in theology and kindred matters of research. The masculine or the feminine alone would be useless, while the two combined make the good effects of life. People should be *themselves*. Men should not need leaders. If men and women are to be automatons, they might be got up at less expense.

The address was a brilliant, and at the same time a highly useful one.

At a little after half past one the procession was formed, and proceeded to the grove, headed by the Rockford Brass Band. This band has reached a singular perfection. The music was sacred, and very impressive. Rockford is fortunate in the possession of a band of so accomplished musicians.

The exercises were opened with prayer by President Chapin, followed by Pleyel's Hymn. The salutatory by E. R. Heath, of Beloit, was good, the Latin well written and well delivered. Its great excellence, however, was its brevity. Mr. E. L. Adams, of Beloit, followed in a long oration on "Personal" Character, a Controlling Power in History, drawing his illustrations from the histories of our great men. He warmed with his theme. Mr. Charles E. Simmons, of Troy, New York, delivered an oration on "Polite Literature as a Means of Mental Culture," which he forgot when partly through, and was obliged to keep his audience in painful suspense while he sought his place in and refreshed his memory from his manuscript. As there were but four in the graduating class, the salutatorian delivered an oration on the "Entrance of Garibaldi into Naples." We were disappointed in it. The master's oration, by J. W. Strong, of Beloit, was good; and the Valedictory by Mr. R. M. Keyes, of Conneaut, Ohio, was, as Valedictories always are, good, common place, and interesting to those addressed.

Altogether the exercises satisfied very few, if any. This is a misfortune, for heretofore Beloit has stood high in the scale of literary merit, and we are convinced this effort was the result of untoward circumstances. A.

A Fish Story—Anecdote of a Dainty Pickerel.

A gentleman in Oconomowoc, Wis., writes the following tough story to a gentleman in this city, from which it appears the pickerel in that section are fond of gold sleeve buttons:

"On last week Thursday (4th of July), I was out with my wife fishing on the lake in a boat, and during the day I lost one of my sleeve buttons overboard, and of course never expected to see it again, as it was in the bottom of the lake. I regretted it very much as they were a present to me some eight years ago from a friend. Yesterday morning we got up about 4 o'clock, and thought we would go out and have a bit of a fish before breakfast. We had very good luck, and caught a pickerel some two feet in length, and [illegible]

"If you can find any fish ahead of the kind, we have here, I would like to see them. This is true every word of it, and can be proven."

What Mr. Vallandigham-dam-indenhammer found in the Ohio Camp.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who was an eye-witness of Mr. Vallandigham's visit to the Ohio Camp in Virginia, gives the following account of the affair:

Soon after the departure of the officers, I noticed what seemed to be an excited gathering of the Cleveland boys, and upon approaching it, I discovered a gentleman in the midst talking very earnestly, and using a great many emphatic gestures, who, upon inquiry I learned was the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Dayton, Ohio. It seems that the Cleveland Grays had deputed a number of their company to inform him that his presence in the camp was disagreeable to them, and to request him quietly to withdraw. He was replying to this request when I first saw him, and in the act of doing so was evidently exciting himself to impress the deputation with a sense of his importance and his courage. "I am not" said he, "to be intimidated by a pack of blackguards here from Northern Ohio. I shall come to this camp as often as I please—every day if I wish, and I give you notice that I will have you taken care of. I will report your insolence to your commanding officer, and see if a pass from Gen. Scott is not to be respected." Here the honorable gentleman began to inquire after the names of several soldiers who were in the deputation, they, meantime, laughing, hissing and groaning a defiance of his threats, which he did not seem to relish.

Resuming his tone of bravado, he said, "I am ashamed of you, sorry for the honor of Ohio, and the troops of Ohio, that you have seen fit to treat me in this manner, but I give you to understand that if you expect to frighten me, you have mistaken your man." "Who," inquired one of the soldiers, "Who has the most reason to be ashamed, you of us, or we of you? We are here fighting for our country; you have meanly and traitorously tried to prevent it. We can stand your shame, and all the shame you have for us so far as the honor of our State is concerned, *a d—d sight better than you can stand the shame* [illegible] *of your name*." Repairing to the camp of the 2d Ohio Regiment, Mr. Vallandigham in a short time made his appearance again at the camp of the 1st, accompanied by two officers, whose presence seemed necessary to protect him. As he passed the quarters of the Grays the Fife Major struck up, in pleasing notes, the "Rogue's March," and he was asked if he could dance to that. Several calicoes, thrown by invisible hands, struck near his head, and a storm of groans and hisses followed him on his walk toward the officers' quarters. In that vicinity, guarded by the officers, and by a line of guard especially detailed for the purpose, he engaged in conversation some time. Meanwhile an effigy, on which was an inscription, "Vallandigham, the traitor," was suspended from a tree in full sight from the road along which he took his departure, and at that time a company were engaged in practicing pistol shooting at it. Before he was entirely out of sight the effigy was taken down, placed astride of a rail, and carried to the trenches without the camp.

Such is a brief description of the feeling inspired in the bosom of our soldiers by the presence of a man among them, who stands, let us hope, alone in the North as the apologist for the unholy rebellion against our liberties. If any apology is necessary for this exhibition, we can not find it in the earnest that it furnishes of the patriotism and devotion of our troops. It was fortunate for this audacious Congressman that he visited a camp composed of men who were willing to temper their love of country with a reasonable allowance of human frailty. We would not answer for the consequences were he to visit some of the regiments surrounding this city who have no such balance.

Proclamation of Col. Smith.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP SMITH, PALMYRA, July 5, 1861.

To the Citizens of Palmyra and Marion County:

The headquarters of the 16th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers is now located in your city.

We come into your midst with no hostile intent toward Union loving, peaceful citizens. To all such the appearance of United States soldiers on such a mission as ours should rather be hailed with gladness than viewed with suspicion and mistrust.

In so large a body of men as constitute a regiment, there must of necessity be some less refined than we could wish, but it shall be the earnest endeavor of the officers of this regiment to curb the passions and to punish with the utmost severity the excesses of any such.

Your hearthstone shall be held inviolate, your families protected from insult and injury, and your ladies treated with civility and politeness. No one shall be molested unless known to entertain treasonable sentiments towards the Government, and to be aiding and abetting its enemies.

It is earnestly desired by the Colonel commanding, that the most friendly relations should exist between those who love the institutions and government of our country, and the soldiers who have volunteered to protect them.

He would therefore invite every one who may have misconstrued our motives, to return to the peaceful occupation of their houses and the resumption of their daily business, confidently believing that a better acquaintance and a freer interchange of sentiment will conduce to the welfare of both citizens and soldiers.

R. F. SMITH,
Col. Com. 16th Reg. Ill. Volunteers.

Another Maryland Traitor Promoted.

The gallant ranks of the First Regiment of Maryland Volunteers should receive such a recognition from the Government as their courage and determination in the face of difficulties that can easily be imagined deserve, and such a support as will preserve them undiminished in time of service. We trust that the Secretary of War was not apprised of the circumstances of the case when he sanctioned the appointment of the Lieutenant Colonel to this regiment. Nathan T. Durham received this important commission. Unless his spirit has undergone a wondrous change since the 19th of April, this man is as little in sympathy with the great movement against rebellion as Marshal Kane. On that memorable day, he was, as we are assured, one of the party who shouldered their muskets to impede the progress of the loyal troops to the defense of the Capital.

There is so much that is humiliating in the elevation of even a suspected person to a commanding person in the service of the Union, and there is already such a muttering of deep indignation from the hearts of the people at the many blows their honor has received from official indiscretions, that it is urgently demanded of the Secretary of War to see to the circumstances of this and every even remotely similar case. Why is Durham honored in so marked a manner, while the brave soldier (Capt. J. C. McConnell) who, with praiseful energy, organized the regiment, in spite of threatened assassination, is set aside or given a merely inferior command? If the Secretary of War desires to strengthen the morale of the whole splendid force that has presented itself to the good cause, he will speedily institute a rigorous inquiry into the precise facts of Durham's appointment, and act accordingly, without fear or favor.—*N. Y. Tribune, 10th inst.*

Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, July 13.

The Pony Express passed here on the 8th, bringing the following summary of news from the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The market remains as last advised, extremely dull. There are no prospects of a revival of trade until after the 4th of July celebration, for which much preparations are being made in San Francisco and other parts of the State.

The first overland emigrants of this season from the Western States, arrived at Carson Valley on the 24th. They met with no difficulties on the way.

A sewing circle has been formed by the patriotic ladies of San Francisco for the manufacture of garments for one of the California regiments. This is the first movement of the kind in the State.

The San Bernardino *Patriot* of the 21st, represents that there are many secessionists in the southern counties of California. It says the secessionists are recruiting all through these counties. Mexicans are being enlisted, and every one who can raise a horse is busy in drumming up recruits. A company of over 300 men have left within the past few days, and the first news we expect to hear is the capture of Fort Yuma. It occupies an isolated position, and treachery may aid the secessionists in their schemes, and if they secure it, it will be a great foothold for the Southern Confederacy to have gained.

The fears of the *Patriot* do not appear well grounded, or its information correct, otherwise it is not probable General Sumner would have concentrated Federal troops at Los Angelos from the southeastern frontier.

Letter from Mrs. Lincoln.

[From the Louisville Journal, 9th.]

It has been published in the Southern papers that the sympathies of the President's wife are with the secessionists. The following very handsome letter received by one of our fellow Kentuckians does not indicate this:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 29, 1861.

COL. JOHN FRY:

My Dear Sir:—It gives me very great pleasure to be the medium of transmission of these weapons, to be used in the defence of national sovereignty upon the soil of Kentucky.

Though some years have passed since I left my native State, I have never ceased to contemplate her progress in happiness and prosperity with sentiments of fond and filial pride. In every effort of industrial energy, in every enterprise of honor and value, my heart has been with her. And I rejoice in the consciousness that, at this time, when the institutions to whose fostering care we owe all that we have of happiness and glory, are rudely assailed by ungrateful and parricidal hands, the State of Kentucky, ever true and loyal, furnishes to the [illegible] flag of the Union a guard of her best and bravest sons. On every field the prowess of Kentuckians has been illustrated. In the holy cause of national defence they must be invincible.

Please accept, sir, these weapons as a token of the love I shall never cease to cherish for my mother State, of the pride with which I have always regarded the exploits of her sons, and of the confidence which I feel in the ultimate loyalty of her people, who, while never forgetting the homage which their beloved State may justly claim, still remember the higher and grander allegiance due to our common country.

Yours very sincerely,
MARY LINCOLN.

Piracy on the Ohio.

POMEROY, July 11, 1861.

The steamer Fannie McBurnie was hailed this morning as she came up at Greenbottom, by the notorious A. G. Jenkins. As she neared the shore at a given signal, thirty or [illegible] his band sprang from an ambush [illegible]

What they think of our Steamboats.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The $250,000,000 loan bill has now passed both Houses of Congress, and needs but the signature of the President.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

Major Eaton is now at Cairo paying off the troops in Gen. Prentiss' brigade. As might be supposed, there is general rejoicing in camp—the soldiers heretofore not having had money enough to pay their postage.

Companies A and B, Chicago Light Artillery, have been mustered into the service by Capt. Pitcher for the war.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Our dispatches continue faithfully to announce the "forward movement." We are much pleased to learn that it is about to take place, but we think we have heard of it before. It appears that the troops on the south side of the Potomac have been formed into brigades, and that all the three months men have been included in the arrangement. Unless *all* signs are bound to fail, this one must be regarded as indicative of an advance, because the term of enlistment of one half of Gen. McDowell's column expires next week and the week after.

JEFFERSON CITY.

The excitement at Jefferson City continues, but the danger of attack grows less every day. Col. McNeil's and Bornstein's regiments are scouring the adjacent counties in search of rebels, and they will hardly permit any assemblages sufficiently formidable to menace the capital. Besides these, 1,000 loyal Home Guards will be under arms by Saturday. A body of 600 secessionists are reported in Pettis county, about fifty miles west, whose intentions are at once to be made a subject of special inquiry. The redoubtable Harris, who showed such valor at Palmyra, is also reported to have brought his 3,000 as near as Wood Spring, thirty miles north; but Col. McNeil will make sure he draws no nearer. Arrests are made daily of men who are inciting treason. Among the score or so brought in, yesterday, were three ministers, charged with having preached the gospel of violence according to Jeff. Davis.

GEN. McDOWELL'S DIVISION.

The rapid movements of Gen. McClellan's column in Western Virginia, which have been rewarded by brilliant victories, has thrilled the Grand Army at Washington with joy, and filled the soldiers with irrepressible impatience for the order to advance. They believe that, if permitted to make a rush on the rebels, they can scatter them like chaff before the storm.

Gen. McDowell, who is the field officer in command on the other side of the Potomac, is burning with eagerness for permission to lead his column to the assault. For weeks he has been besieging Gen. Scott's authority to attack the enemy. McDowell is exceedingly popular with the troops. They have great confidence in his skill and military acquirements, and full faith that he can lead them to victory. He is in the prime of life, and full of vigor and activity. He spends his whole time with his division, and instructs every regiment in every detail of the preparations which it is possible for him to do, leaving nothing to hearsay or chance that can be avoided. He has about 50,000 men under his command.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S WORK.

Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the War Department that he has annihilated the secession army in Western Virginia, and that he expects to overtake and capture the fugitives. The rebel forces consisted of Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseeans and Carolinians. It is not observed that the Cotton State gentry fought any better or ran any less nimbly than the F. F. V.'s to whose rescue they came. They are all "scratching gravel" with the same diligence over the mountains.

Gen. Garnett was killed at St. George, some distance north of Laurel Hill while attempting to rally a flying column.

LYON'S WHEREABOUTS.

Gen. Lyon has reached Springfield, Mo., at the head of 3,250 soldiers where he formed a junction with Col. Sigel's force, Gen. Sweeney's force, Col. Gratz Brown's regiment and the Home Guards of that section. These various troops when consolidated constitute an army of eight to ten thousand men. It was expected that he would lose no time in marching in pursuit of the rebels under Jackson, Price and McLoch. It was doubted whether they would give him battle. He intended to pursue them into Arkansas and follow them until found, or run them out of that State.

GOVERNMENT BEEF.

Mr. Hugh Maher has been buying cattle in our market within a few days, on his Government contract, to be slaughtered for army use. If the quality of the beef does not create a mutiny among the soldiers it will be because they are endowed with the patience as well as the courage of true heroes. The "scrags" and refuse of the yards, the leanest of lean kine, animals that would rival the stump-tailed steer with which Gov. Wise illustrated the desolation of Virginia, constituted Mr. Maher's purchases and shipments. The rebellion will be suppressed long before these animals can be coaxed into anything like decent beef.

We are far from finding fault with Mr. Maher. His contract requires him to put down the cattle in Harrisburg at $3.90 per hundred. He buys them in this market at $3.25 a $2.75, paying doubtless as much as $1.00 per hundred freight. Shrinkage would inevitably eat up this narrow margin of profit, if the animals were of a quality to admit of shrinkage. Expenses of feed and some kind of care, while *en route*, must also be deducted. How can the contractor live if he buys decent cattle at the market rates?

We will not undertake to explain the whys and wherefores of the Government beef contract. But we insist that the soldiers of the Union are entitled to something better than these packages of bones, these assortments of hair trunks, which are being sent to them. It was once offered in explanation of Mr. Maher's low contract that he would realize his profits from the hides and tallow of the animals which he should purchase. These cattle may have hides, but it is certainly a long time since they experienced any tallow. For further particulars of the purchases on Government account, and the present state of the cattle market, we refer the reader to the careful report of our commercial editor in the appropriate column.

GENERAL GARNETT.

We confess to a share of the general disappointment that the keen edge of McClellan's victory should be taken off, so as it is by the statement from Richmond that the rebel general is not Muscoe R. H. Garnett, ex-Congressman, but Robert S. Garnett, ex-Major in the United States service. The Garnett killed was as big a traitor, doubtless, as the other, but the Garnett living is no more fit to live than was he. The gallows is not robbed, however, and that's some comfort.

LOYALTY REWARDED.

The Senate has done a just thing in promptly admitting Messrs. Carlisle and Willey, the new Senators of loyal Virginia. A few crocodile tears were shed over their departure from "precedent," but the Senate straightway established a precedent which will have a wholesome effect in both the neutral and seceded States. When, therefore, the mourners are prepared to quit their seats, they may have the satisfaction of knowing that a "precedent" is established for just such cases. Congress is rapidly being cleared of traitors, and a door opened for loyalty to come in for future representation. "Helper" Clark of Missouri falls as the first example in the House.

THE TORPID ANACONDA.

There is encamped on the right and left banks of the Potomac, a mighty army; the largest and finest that ever was collected on this continent. It is worthy of the title of "The Grand Army." This immense array of *seventy thousand* combatants from Gen. McDowell, their field commander, down to the drummer boys, are burning with impatience for the order to advance on the rebels. But there they have encamped for weary weeks and months in a state of demoralizing inaction. The most advanced outposts are not beyond sight of the Capitol. The sultry days have been spent in the arduous toil of digging trenches; and the nights are made sleepless by constant alarms occasioned by rebel guerrillas lurking in thickets and shooting sentinels. In this inglorious way the months of May and June have come and gone, and we are now in the middle of July. Every day for eight weeks the public has been regaled by telegraphic assurances from Washington letter writers, from Congressmen and Governors, and other high personages just from headquarters, that the Grand Army was on the very eve of marching against the traitor foe. We are told that the "plan" is bold, vigorous and comprehensive, and cannot fail in its noble results to give great joy to the hearts of patriots, and spread consternation among the rebel host. Night after night has this comforting assurance been carried us on the wings of the lightnings, until people have lost faith in electricity, and pronounce its statements unmitigated falsehoods. Hope deferred makes the heart sick, and the country impatiently demands to know the reason for the procrastination. The inquiry is answered by stating that the long and sickening delay has been occasioned by the want of sufficient wagons and draft animals for the transportation service, but that orders have been issued for their procurement. If it be asked why these were not provided sooner, the reply is, that it is an impertinent question and the author of the "plan" must not be bothered by such intrusive inquisitiveness.

Precious weeks pass away and nothing but the same old song of "an advance to-morrow" regales the public ear! But alas! to-morrow never comes.

Whispers come from Washington that the reason the grand army does not advance is, because it is unprovided with artillery sufficient to cope with that in possession of the rebels; and also that it is destitute of cavalry, while the enemy is protected by clouds of horsemen, and that it would not be safe or prudent for the grand army to move until it be adequately supplied with these indispensable elements of a complete *corps d'armee*. Why artillery and cavalry were not called out simultaneously with infantry or soon afterwards, is unknown to the people. And to ask for the reason is denounced as another impertinent interference with the mysterious anaconda "plan." Thus the people are brow-beaten and silenced while the precious days of the campaign are frittered away in affairs of out-posts.

Meanwhile the term of enlistment of 80,000 men is on the eve of expiration. Thirty thousand of the army at Washington will be on their way to their homes next week and the week after. The grand army will be reduced almost one-half, and months must elapse before its ranks can be filled as full as at present. Is it likely that an advance will take place with 40,000 men when none was made with 70,000? Gen. Butler will, in a few days, lose half of his force, and Patterson and McClellan *two-thirds* of their divisions by the expiration of the three months enlistments. What condition will they then be in for offensive movements? Had the army been put into active operations a month ago, and kept at work, fighting no matter how much or how hard, the volunteers would have been in their glory, and not a man would have thought of going home, while there was prospect of active employment for his bayonet. It is the dreary, idleness of camp life that disgusts and discourages volunteers. They enlisted for active service. They want a chance at the enemy. They left home to fight the rebels and conquer them or fall in the attempt. They cannot endure the snail-like motions of red-tape. They demoralize under the enervating policy of do-nothing.

What between want of baggage wagons, lack of artillery, destitution of cavalry, disbanding of disgusted volunteers, the country must draw its own conclusions concerning the supreme wisdom of the wonderful "plan" and its brilliant execution. Perchance before these lines meet the reader's eye, the long withheld word, Advance, will have been given. Let us wait a little longer in the hope that something may yet be done to realize the idolatrous confidence hitherto reposed in the sagacity and wisdom of the keeper of the anaconda.

CONFISCATION.

The first overt act of the traitors in the seceded States was the confiscation of all the Federal property they could lay their hands on. South Caroline took the Charleston arsenal and Custom House, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, Castle Pinckney, and finally Fort Sumter, with all their contents. Georgia took Fort Pulaski. Florida took the immense Warrington navy yard, Forts McRae and Barrancas, and Mrs. Slemmer's band-boxes. Alabama took the Mount Vernon arsenal, Fort Gaines, and a revenue cutter. Louisiana took Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the Marine Hospital, the Baton Rouge arsenal, a revenue cutter, the Mint and over $800,000 in money. Texas took $1,700,000 worth of army stores, the steamer Star of the West, and half a dozen forts which had been erected and supplied at an immense cost, to fend off hostile Indians and Mexicans. Arkansas took the Little Rock arsenal and Fort Smith, Virginia took the Harper's Ferry armory, the Gosport navy yard, the Bellona arsenal (at Richmond) and finally, an immense amount of private property belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

When these States had actually levied armies for the purpose of completing their work of confiscation, by the capture of the President's house, the Capitol and other public buildings at Washington, they began with one accord to confiscate the property of citizens in the loyal States, simply and solely because they were loyal. Their Governors directed that no more private debts should be paid to citizens in the Northern States. Their Legislatures resolved to pay no more interest on their public debts to such citizens. Their commanders confiscated vessels and cargoes in port and on the interior rivers belonging to such citizens. Their Congress sent piratical expeditions upon the high seas to confiscate private property. Their agents have taken passage on private steamers, overpowered their officers and run them into rebel ports. They have driven off their own loyal neighbors and confiscated their property, *because they were loyal*. In every possible way in which they could secure a dollar or a dime by unlawful plundering from the friends of the Union, have they done so. They have even put a price upon the heads of citizens of the United States captured on the ocean, dead or alive. In addition to all, they have entailed upon the people an expense of several hundreds of millions directly, and probably a thousand millions indirectly, in the unavoidable effort to maintain our nationality.

Now the question arises whether the Government may not do legally what the traitors have been and are constantly doing illegally. By the letter of the law, the life of every armed rebel is forfeit. Such wholesale hanging, however, is not in keeping with the spirit of the age. If their lives then are spared, shall they go wholly unwhipped of justice? Shall the friends of the Union be the only sufferers by the infernal acts which have embroiled the country? The Constitution says that "Congress shall "have power to declare the punishment of "treason; but no attainder of treason shall "work corruption of blood or forfeiture "*beyond the life of the person attainted.*" Here is an implied grant of power to work forfeiture during the life of the traitor—as clearly implied as the power to prohibit the slave trade is conveyed in the clause which says that it "shall *not* be prohibited prior to the year 1808." By the laws and usages of nations the people who have wickedly brought on a war are compelled to pay the whole expense of it, if the injured party is strong enough to enforce collection. There certainly never was a more causeless revolt than this, nor one carried on with more flagrant confiscation of public and private property. We trust that Congress will give thorough and speedy effect to Secretary Chase's suggestion that "the property "of those engaged in insurrection, or in "giving aid and comfort to the insurgents, "may properly be made to contribute to "the expenditure made necessary by their "criminal misconduct." It is demanded by the public voice no less than by the public exigency.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

What shall be done with South Carolina? In all the State papers emanating from Washington, we find the assumption laid down that the people of the South have been everywhere overborne by a reign of terror, and driven into treason against their own will, *except in South Carolina*. It is universally conceded that this nest of toryism is heartily and unanimously in favor of secession and nothing bogus about it. But inasmuch as the fact of unanimity in crime cannot make it less criminal, and as the rebellion must be put down just as effectually in Charleston as in Richmond or Nashville, it becomes an important question how to deal with the commonwealth of palmettoes and rattlesnakes.

We propose to show in a few words that South Carolina ought to be turned over to its own negroes. It is a gross mistake to say that the majority of the people in that State are hostile to the Government of the United States, when it is known that the large majority are blacks. The proportion of blacks to whites is as four to three. Four sevenths of the people are, so far as appears, loyal and true, and three sevenths are traitors and desperadoes. In the case of Virginia the Government is acting upon the correct principle of sustaining the loyal *minority* and aiding them to wrest the Government from the treasonable *majority*. Does not this principle apply with much greater force to South Carolina, where the loyal portion has a clear majority of one hundred thousand? But, setting aside the question of loyalty and disloyalty, we ask whether, by every fair construction of democratic principle, the majority ought not to govern the State. According to the recent census the population of South Carolina was as follows:

Free persons (including free colored)	308,186
Slaves	407,185
Free colored (estimated)	10,000

By the confession of all the whites of South Carolina, whether statesmen or sand-hillers, it is declared that the negroes are alone capable of cultivating the soil. Should they not then own it and enjoy the profits of its cultivation? The only argument ever employed to justify the expulsion of the American Indians from this country is, that the aborigines cannot or will not use, improve, and cultivate it. We take the South Carolinians at their word. They say that they cannot work in their own climate; they despise labor in any climate; they can only eat the products of other people's labor and afterwards flog the laborers. Why do they cumber the ground? Why should this traitorous minority of idle vagabonds, whose sole occupation for thirty years has been to spring at the throat of the Government, longer remain in possession of 29,000 square miles of beautiful and fertile territory?

MARTIAL LAW—GEN. LYON.

The Illinois *State Register* is a good deal concerned now-a-days about "our liberties." A short time since it was agitated about the proposed scheme for a "national guard" of volunteer soldiers, fearing lest it should become an engine of despotism, and ultimately be used to overthrow republican institutions in our happy land. Just now it finds full confirmation of its fears in Gen. Lyon's suppression of the Missouri *State Journal*. We must do the *Register* the justice to say that it denounces the treasonable and incendiary *Journal* in good set terms, but it does not see, in the character of the sheet, any justification of Gen. Lyon's act. Indeed, says the *Register*, "General Lyon "had not even the cover of the existence "of *martial law* for his high-handed act."

Now if there be any virtue in martial law we apprehend that Gen. Lyon is pretty well fortified. What is martial law? It is the kind of law which exists in a state of war. It is nothing else than an *absence of law*. What right had Gen. Lyon to march upon Boonville and drive out Claib Jackson's butternut ruffians? What right had Gen. Harris to besiege Col. Smith in the Monroe Academy building? What right had Col. Smith to take possession of the building in the first instance? What warrant of law had Gov. Wood and Capt. Burnap for going to his relief? Why did not Gen. Lyon bring an action of ejectment against Jackson to get him out of Boonville, and then apply for a writ of ouster to deprive him of his office? Why does not Col. Smith sue Gen. Harris for assault and battery, and why does not Gen. Harris in turn sue Gov. Wood and Capt. Burnap? Every one of these acts was as unlawful as the suppression of the Missouri *State Journal*. Indeed, it may well be asked whether Gen. Lyon's acts at Boonville, and Col. Sigel's at Carthage, were not far more heinous than anything which has been done or attempted against the secession organ at St. Louis, because the former involved the taking of human life, while the latter did not. All these acts were done under martial law; that is, in that absence of law which war always creates. The original law breakers were the secessionists themselves. *They* created martial law by levying war against the United States. They fell to breaking up the source and fountain of all law—the Constitution of the United States. It is not for them to complain that Gen. Lyon, or any other officer of Government, is violating the law by taking the most prompt and vigorous measures to undo their own unlawful work.

The suppression of the *State Journal*, under these circumstances, was merely a question of propriety or impropriety. Gen. Lyon was probably the best judge of that question. The legal feature may be properly left out of view until the Missouri rebels have laid down their arms, and peace is once more restored to the State. If the *State Register* wants a precedent to chew upon, we commend to it the act of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, in 1815, in first arresting the scoundrel, Louallier, and subsequently refusing to produce him on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Hall. Both these acts were defended by the late Senator Douglas, in one of the greatest speeches of his life, and we are quite sure that the *State Register* has praised and commended both the act and the speech at least fifty times. Gen. Jackson was fined for his exercise of "arbitrary authority," but the country declared that he was right and Congress refunded the money. Was it not a more heinous thing to deprive a man of his liberty and defy the writ of a court, than to stop the publication of a newspaper? Gen. Jackson said he could never understand how it was wrong to do *what it was absolutely necessary to do*. Gen. Lyon may say the same thing, and he will receive the same triumphant response.

☞ Sharp's Rifle Company, at Hartford, has recently received an order from the War Department for six thousand rifles, to be delivered as soon as possible. They will receive in payment the nice little sum of a quarter of a million dollars, or $40 apiece!

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	24,236	21,318
Wheat, bu	318,788	269,147
Corn, bu	735,873	1,109,404
Oats, bu	38,548	79,806
Rye, bu	6,913	....
Barley, bu	7,568	4,417
Seeds, lbs	....	150
Pork, bbls	7	60
Cut Meats, lbs	....	58,786
Lard, lbs	3,974	49,640
Tallow, lbs	....	25,630
Live Hogs, no	2,181	1,665
Dressed Hogs, no	....	....
Beef Cattle, no	2,708	2,392

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles from the 1st of January to July 13, for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	637,291	388,161	217,053
Wheat, bus	5,449,979	1,910,739	1,460,833
Corn, bus	10,189,987	9,982,994	2,865,148
Oats, bus	550,594	632,164	368,890
Rye, bus	294,240	64,898	67,796
Barley, bus	312,865	992,671	121,229
Seed, lbs	2,562,968	2,600,554	1,377,668
Pork, brls	31,340	12,674	16,638
Cut meats, lbs	8,974,495	6,788,990	4,878,480
Lard, lbs	5,878,719	2,687,225	2,792,583
Tallow, lbs	858,420	349,948	171,412
Live Hogs, no	144,686	88,236	48,833
Dressed Hogs, no	144,115	45,800	26,368
Beef Cattle, no	81,906	60,059	34,322

The following table shows the amount of Flour and grain in store in this city on the 15th inst., compared with the statements of the three weeks previous, as estimated by the Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	July 15	July 8	July 1	June 24
Flour, bu	22,505	23,700	23,150	30,156
Wheat, bu	98,976	174,808	302,829	514,368
Corn, bu	1,234,317	1,680,214	2,008,636	2,231,516
Oats, bu	297,584	336,306	400,938	475,145

From the above table it will be seen that the stock of wheat in this city is comparatively light; while the stock of corn, notwithstanding the liberal receipts, shows a decrease within the week of 400,000 bushels.

The general markets during the past week have ruled higher. Flour has advanced 10c per brl; wheat closes 4c higher; corn has advanced 1½c; and oats 1½c. Within the week there has been an active demand for wheat by Canadian buyers, and corn by New York shippers. On the whole, business looks much brighter.

The Canada Elections

The Parliamentary elections in Canada are nearly over, and the Ministry are substantially sustained—if anybody knows what that means. Thus far, of 117 members elected, there are 57 opposition, 49 ministry and 11 independents; but 13 members are yet to be returned, and as their constituents are supposed to be favorable to the Ministry, the party in power is conceded to have won the day. The issues involved, if we may presume to interpret them from the clamor of party presses, is primarily, of course, on both sides, "the fate of Canada." In this the Grand Trunk Railroad is involved, as the backbone of the contest, all the way from Windsor to Quebec. The Opposition claim that the credit of the Province is ruined by its railroad speculations; the Ministry seem to concede as much, but argued that time had not been given them to develop a policy; now that they have won, the beaten party conclude that another four years' lease has been given them to use up what little there may be left. There have been important changes, on both sides, in the election, and the Ministry or Railroad party have carried pretty much everything along the Grand Trunk, including the two members from Toronto; while the opposition made most headway in the back towns. In the absence of George Brown, of Toronto, the old "clear grit" leader, who has been beaten, Mr. McGee, of Montreal, will probably be the foremost man on that side in the new Parliament.

To sum up from the figures of the Toronto *Globe* (George Brown's paper), the result stands thus:

	Min.	Opp.	Ind.	Not decided.
Canada East	23	22	8	12
Canada West	26	35	3	1
	49	57	11	13

Politics in Vermont.

The action of the Republican State Convention in Vermont in not recognizing the loyal Democrats on a ticket which it put forth as the representative of a patriotic "no party" movement, has kindled up a breeze among the Green Mountains that promises to result in the rare spectacle (for Vermont) of a sharply contested election. The Democrats will not vote the ticket, and they are said to find sympathisers enough among the dominant party to make up a very respectable opposition movement. The causes that will have produced this state of things are purely local and personal, and perhaps not least among them is the desire, felt by a considerable wing of the Republicans, to take advantage of this year of excitement for breaking the monotony of late elections. Another Convention of the people is therefore proposed, on a basis of unqualified endorsement of the national war policy, and so, starting even in that respect, to join issue for a free fight for the spoils. The Convention will assemble early next month, and unless the signs fail, it will nominate a ticket intended to press hard upon the heels of the other. Both being equally loyal, we can see no reason why the Vermont boys should not have a side scrimmage on their own account.

Gun Boats.

We see statements going the rounds of the papers to the effect that a number of gun boats, for the use of Government, are being built in Cincinnati, and are nearly ready for use. In fact, *Harper's Weekly* contains what is regarded as "an accurate picture" of one of these gun boats, "taken on the spot by one of our artists." The picture bears a striking likeness to the old ferry boat "Cincinnati Belle," which plies between Cincinnati and Newport, just opposite, and we think "our artist" must have been slightly depressed in (or by) spirits, when he mistook the venerable craft for a gun boat. A pretty thorough inquiry on our part, during a visit to Cincinnati last week, developed the fact that no gun boat for the use of Government has been commenced or even contracted for in that city. Certain parties there have made propositions to the Navy or War Department for building some of these boats, but no response has yet been received to their propositions.

CAVALRY.—Since Gen. Scott has decided to have more cavalry in the army, the new regiments called for are being hurried up. Col. Harlan's regiment of 1200, rendezvoused at Philadelphia, have been ordered on to Washington, where their equipment is to be completed. Col. McReynolds's regiment at New York is also called for. Another regiment is nearly ready, at Philadelphia, under Col. Friedland, and still another is being formed at New York. The Government has announced to Harlan's men that it will buy up their horses and furnish them besides with their entire equipment; and it is no more than right that the same should be done for all cavalry regiments. Indeed, it is almost too much to expect a man to risk his own horse in a sharp encounter, when the loss is to fall upon himself.

THATCHER'S COMET.—It is claimed that the honor of discovering the late comet must belong to Albert F. Thatcher, a street observer in New York, who saw it on the 4th of April, when it was a minute, tailless, rapidly-moving point of light near the North Star. His observations were sent to Washington, Cambridge, and Europe, and (the *Herald* says) the discovery was acknowledged by all the astronomers. Mr. Thatcher seems to have somehow lost the connection, however, for when the great comet burst upon the heavens he was so overcome at the recognition of an old acquaintance, that he has since been unwell from the excitement. Mr. Thatcher is a Harvard graduate, and being unfitted for a civil engineer from the loss of one eye, he took to street observations in New York city as a means of precarious living, *a la* Lelande, the French astronomer.

The Cavalry Regiments.

An order has been issued from the War Department that horses and equipments for the several cavalry regiments being organized, be purchased by the Government, and that the regiments report themselves in Washington immediately. Andrew F. McReynolds, W. H. Young, and Fitz Henry Warren, have been sworn as Colonels—McReynolds for the New York and Pennsylvania regiments, Young for the Kentucky Regiment, and Warren for the Western. Colonel McReynolds has left to bring on his, but it is said that Colonels Young and Warren will remain to receive theirs, as their several companies shall go on.

TRAITORS IN THE NORTH.—The Trenton *True American*, *Sussex Democrat*, and other lesser lights among the Democratic press of New Jersey, have at last thrown off their hypocritical masks as "doubters," and now openly assail the policy of "Mr. Lincoln's war upon the South." They are for the recognition of the Confederacy, because "our business depends "upon preserving friendly relations with our "Southern brethren." The Trenton organ, in particular, had an article last week that reads enough like the malignity of the Charleston *Mercury* to be mistaken for a reprint of that paper. It is simply sounding the key-note for the Stockton party to follow.

Francis Sigel, the Hero of Carthage.

[Translated from the Illinois Staats Zeitung.]

"In another column our readers will find some interesting details of the splendid operations of Sigel and his gallant band of Germans. It will be impossible for the Anglo-American press to pass in silence over Sigel's deeds and achievements. Even if they were inclined to do so, which we never shall presume of the respectable papers, they could not. By his splendid deeds of arms in St. Louis and Southwest Missouri, Sigel has become the chief representative, the natural incarnation of the brilliant war-spirit, which now pervades the men of German descent in America, and which drives them onward to rescue the most sacred blessings of humanity from destruction.

A short retrospective glance over Sigel's career, and a few words in regard to his personal appearance, written from memory, will certainly be acceptable to our readers.

Francis Sigel is at present about 38 years of age. He received a careful military education in his native country, Baden, and while still a youth entered the service as a Lieutenant. He early distinguished himself by his earnest scientific endeavors and his liberal and popular views. While in garrison at Mannheim he wrote a series of articles for the radical Mannheim *Evening Journal*, in which he showed the great defects in the German monarchical army, and advocated the establishment of a great popular army. These excellent articles made a sensation, but the dismissal of Sigel was the consequence. This was several years before the revolution of 1848. Thus Sigel, just arrived at the verge of manhood, had already become the martyr of his principles.

He profited by his involuntary retirement by devoting himself to thorough military studies, till the year 1848 opened a new career to his military genius and his longing for active service. With Willich and others he was the military leader of the Hecker-Struve insurrection, and Sigel bore the republican banner still aloft in the ravines of the Black Forest, after it had already suffered the defeat of Kandorn by the overwhelming numbers of the monarchical forces. It was particularly in the battle of Guentherstihl, near Fribourg, where the young officer gave such proofs of talent and courage, that even the enemy was forced to admire them. A larger sphere of action was opened to him by the revolution of May, 1849, which found him a refugee in Switzerland. First commander in chief of the army of the Neckar, then Secretary of War, and afterwards assuming a command under the then commander-in-chief, General Microslawski, Sigel in all these positions displayed his ceaseless energy, his great organizing talents and his brilliant valor. He took an important part in almost all of the battles and skirmishes of the time, and established his chief reputation at the battle of Waghaeusel. It was due to his heroic exertions, his excellent dispositions, that the well disciplined and much larger army of Prussians was in fact defeated by the militia men of Baden—a victory the fruits of which were lost by the treason of the Colonel of Dragoons, Beckert, after the day had already been won. The popular army was compelled to retreat, but the fame of the retreat, the celebrated flanking march through the valley of the Neckar through Sinsheim, &c., even recognized by Prussian military authorities as a strategical masterpiece, is due to Sigel. After Microslawski had resigned his command, it devolved upon Sigel, who stood to the cause to the last, and finally found a refuge with his troops in Switzerland.

Thus Sigel at the age of twenty-six was an exile again. He quietly resided in Switzerland, occupied with his military studies, and gaining a livelihood as a teacher. He succeeded in evading the peremptory orders of the Federal Council, to leave the country by withdrawing for a while to the Canton of Tessin. But at last he had to leave Switzerland, and by way of London, where once before he had made a short visit, he came to New York. After some time he accepted an engagement as teacher in the celebrated academy of Dr. Dulon, whose daughter he afterwards married; at the same time he continued his military pursuits, becoming the military instructor of the 5th New York Regiment, and of the German Turners, now at Fortress Monroe. His favorite ideas were the improvement of the military system of America, and the education of the Turners, to skillful sharpshooters and tirailleurs. In 1856 he even published a military journal, the "*Review*," which, however, was soon discontinued. Some years ago he accepted a call from St. Louis to the German Academy in that city, and was engaged as a Professor in this institution when the present war gave him an opportunity to again draw his sword for freedom and right. His thirst for action had not left him in the class room of his school. Last fall he was for a time very anxious to join Garibaldi's forces. "If it can be managed in some way," he at this time wrote to us at Baltimore, "and if my duties towards my family will allow it, I shall leave; for stronger than ever am I moved to fight for liberty. If it cannot be done, then, of course, I shall remain what I am, school master in St. Louis." It was well for our Union that the sudden interference of Sardinia in Lower Italy prevented Sigel from executing his generous resolution.

The latest deeds of Sigel are fresh in our memory. With indefatigable energy he in St. Louis organized the regiments for the fight against the rebels. He declined a call from his grateful New York Turners, to place himself at the head of their regiment, because he knew that he could not be spared in Missouri. The bold *coup de main* against Camp Jackson, which broke the back of secession in Missouri, was chiefly executed according to his advice, and when operations in the interior of the State commenced, the most laborious task fell to his lot; with only two regiments, far ahead of the other Federal troops, he penetrated into the heart of Missouri, and beyond it through prairie and wilderness towards the frontier of Arkansas, driving like a whirlwind the rebel troops before him, and finally giving battle to their three times superior number for nearly twelve hours, from the shock of which they never will recover.

Such is the man who by his deeds has filled with pride the hearts of the German Americans, had also the hearts of all the Germans in Europe, who still cling with fondness to the traditions of 1848 and 1849. His personal appearance by no means answers the expectations which we naturally form of so important and gallant a man. He is a plain, almost common looking man, which may be mainly attributable to his quiet, modest and retiring disposition; but his grey-blue eyes, always animated with energy and intelligence, and his somewhat sombre looks, indicate the man of iron resolution—in short, the model soldier, the leader of armies, as he appeared at the beginning of the battle of Hornsbach, where the dragoons of the army of the Nicker hesitated to cross the frontier, when he galloped in front, shouting, "Whoever is a man will follow me!" and then coolly and unconcerned, while a splinter of a bomb took off a piece of his helmet, directed the battle.

Thus far the United States Government has not thought it worth while to promote Sigel to a Brigadier Generalship. The General-in-Chief of the revolutionary army of Baden is only a United States Colonel. The proclamation of Brigadier General Sweeney, dated at Springfield, and just received, tells us that until the arrival of Gen. Lyon, this gentleman will command the expedition. Of course Sigel, borne up by the admiration and love of the Federal troops, will in fact continue to lead the expedition; but the German-American press must and will demand that from now he be also nominally the chief according to his deserts. The appointment of Sigel to a Brigadier Generalship is the best thing which the German-American citizens have a right to ask for him.

Troops under Gen. McClellan.

The number of troops in Western Virginia under Gen. McClellan exceeds thirty thousand men—a number entirely sufficient to cope with any force the rebels can send against him. The following is the latest report of the position of the National troops under his command:

AT BUCKHANNON, LAUREL HILL AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Headquarters of Major Gen. McClellan and Brigadier Gen. Rosencranz.

Regiments.	*Colonel.*
Third Ohio Volunteers	J. H. Marrows.
Fourth Ohio Volunteers	Lewis Andrews.
Seventh Ohio Volunteers	E. B. Tyler.
Ninth Ohio Volunteers	R. L. McCook.
Tenth Ohio Volunteers	W. H. Lytle.
Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers	J. B. Steedman.
Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers	J. M. Connell.
Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers	J. R. Stanley.
Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers	Samuel Brady.
Twentieth Ohio Volunteers	Thos. Morton.
Eighth Indiana Volunteers	W. P. Benton.
Ninth Indiana Volunteers	R. M. Milroy.
Tenth Indiana Volunteers	M. D. Hanson.
Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers	G. D. Wagner.
Chicago Dragoons	Capt. C. W. Barker.
Chicago Sturges Rifles	Capt. Steele.
Coldwater Artillery Michigan	Capt. T. W. Culp.
Hoffman Dragoons of Chicago	Capt. Shaumbeck.
AT CHEAT RIVER.	
Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. G. W. Andrews
Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. Irvine.
First Virginia Union Volunt'rs	Col. ——
AT CLARKSBURG.	
Sixth Ohio Volunteers	Col. M. C. Bosley.
Second Virginia Union Vol's	Col. ——
Third Virginia Union Vol's	Col. ——
Cincinnati Rover Dragoons	Capt. W. H. Stevens
Flying Artillery	Capt. Howe.
GRAFTON.	
Headquarters of Brigadier Gen. Hill.	
Regiment.	*Chief Officer.*
Seventh Indiana Volunteers	Col. E. Dumont.
Troop of Horse	Col. ——
Reg. Artillery from Kansas	Col. ——
Company I, Fourth Artillery	Lieut. Ward.
Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. W. S. Smith.
PHILIPPA.	
Sixth Indiana Volunteers	Col. Crittenden.
ALONG THE RAILROAD FROM PARKERSBURG TO GRAFTON.	
Twenty-second Ohio Vol's	Col. W. E. Gilmore.
RIPLEY.	
Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. S. Norton.
EN ROUTE BY THE KANAWHA.	
Eighth Ohio Volunteers	Col. Du Buy.
Twelfth Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. W. Lowe.
First Kentucky Volunteers	Col. W. Woodruff.
Second Kentucky Volunteers	Col. W. G. Terrell.
EN ROUTE NEAR SCENE OF ACTION.	
Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers	Col. J. C. Sullivan.
Fourteenth Indiana Vol's	Col. N. Kimball.
Seventeenth Indiana Vol's	Col. Hascall.

Estimated strength, 32,000.

There is one serious drawback to the continued efficiency of the above army, viz: Nearly two-thirds of the regiments are "three months" men, whose term of enlistment expires within a fortnight.

—The Presidency of the Grand Trunk railroad it is understood has been offered to Hon. Geo. Brown, of Toronto, the defeated Opposition leader in Parliament.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Advance—Preparations for a General Movement—Impatience of the Senators—Results of a Republican Caucus—Dilatoriness of Movements.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1861.

The movement of which I wrote you yesterday was made by a few thousand men early in the day, and, as it would now seem, for the purpose of straightening as well as advancing our lines, and as a preparation for a more extended operation within a day or two. It is impossible to learn precisely what has been done, or how serious the last demonstration upon the enemy's front is. The close-mouthed officials keep their own secrets. But indications apparent to all make it certain that the grand march cannot be long delayed. The quantity of stores and the number of animals and wagons daily being sent over, are enormous; and in them everybody sees a speedy fight. I hear oracular outgivings that Sunday next is to be the day of trial; but I have ceased to put faith in the rumors which fly thick and fast up and down the streets, and content myself with veraciously chronicling what has been.

The impatience of the leading men of all parties is not concealed. The Senators of the Republican faith are especially annoyed by the manner in which victory is made to wait upon the slow movements of red tape. At a party caucus, yesterday, the question of taking such official action as would impel the military leaders to greater alacrity, was warmly debated; and though there was a majority present who agreed in the opinion that a resolution urging greater celerity of movement might properly be passed in open Senate, it was thought to be wise and prudent, in view of what is daily passing under our notice, to withhold any expression of official opinion until the events which are expected to follow the proposed march have transpired. This forbearance is perhaps praiseworthy. But if the movement should not be made, or if, when made, our men should encounter a serious check, the murmurings of discontent which have been suppressed with pain, would be changed in clamorous cries that the Government would be forced to hear. The faith in Gen. Scott's great skill and knowledge continues to be unimpaired; and the thankfulness of all loyal men for the priceless service he rendered the country at the outbreak of the trouble, is freely expressed. But I ought not to disguise from you the fact that there is a conviction, perhaps born of error, that he has reached that great age in which the weight of years and the teasing of infirmity impair his usefulness, not as an adviser, but as the conductor of great operations. Those who know say that his plans, though marked with his old genius, are not carried out with the vigor that would mark the operations of a younger man. He does not err, does not forget; but it is said that he does not, as of yore, seize at a glance the general facts and multitudinous details of the situation; hence, that while one part of his vast work of preparation goes on rapidly, another drags and produces delay. To use a familiar illustration, his horses pull one at a time. It is true that he is embarrassed by the age, ignorance and incapacity of those whom he looks to for aid in the various departments of army service; and that he can neither rejuvenate octogenarians nor inject sense into brainless heads. But it is also true that he cannot make his own years one less and that there is no physician whose medicaments can repair the ravages of time. It is accounted treason to doubt the infallibility of the Commander-in-Chief, and the height of impudence for civilians to find fault with military operations. But the truth must be uttered. I know of no military achievements on this field of operations that might not, without flattery, be laid at the door of a company of a dozen business men of trained capacity; and I have yet to see the man before whom I would be willing to sing hosannas. The result of the first campaign will demonstrate what has long been suspected—that the American army which has grown fat and sleepy on forty years of peace, broken only by that "Mexican disturbance," and an occasional Indian attack, needs reconstruction or at least the revivifying influence of men born within the present century. "Young men for action," is one of those crystalized expressions of popular wisdom to which the events of the present day give new verification.

C. H. R.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Temper of the City—The State Journal—Col. Schuttner's and Col. Wyman's Regiments—Force at the Arsenal.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 15, 1861.

Col. M'Neil's regiment has just marched by the Planters' House, and public sentiment here could easily be measured by the style of the greeting it received. Loud cheers for Jeff. Davis and hisses for the regiment were mixed with cheers for Abe Lincoln and the Colonel in the proportion of about two to two, and the crowd that were assembled on the steps and in front of the Hotel for the next hour talked secession and glorified the rebels, (or State forces, as they call them,) with full as much energy as if the Stars and Stripes were not flying in a dozen different places in their sight.

The suppression of the *State Journal* awakened much feeling here, and brought up to view sundry glimmers of fire, indicating that all was not as quiet and composed as the cool outside would seem to indicate. Yet there are many here who think that a worse traitor than the *Journal* is still left, and though it shrewdly shows a Union flag and pretends to fight under it, that it is all the time exerting an insidious influence in behalf of secession. It talks fairly enough, but there is a traitorous look through it all. A puny offspring of the *Journal*, christened the *Bulletin*, has gasped twice, but if it does not speedily find a natural death, it will require but a very tender pressure on its throat from the hand that suppressed the breathing of its late parent to bring a like result.

I see Bissell, of Rock Island bridge notoriety, is here—glorious in the dignity of an Adjutant Generalship. I saw him directing the transfer of baggage of a German regiment, and as he did not understand a word of German, and they scarcely a word of English, the progress made was quite remarkable.

Shuttner's regiment arrived this morning, from Cairo, and are already off for Jefferson City. The officers were well mounted, and the men looked brave and good natured, except when cursed with English oaths.

At the Arsenal now, there are about 1,500 troops, made up of St. Louis companies—the American Zouave Regiment, a pioneer company, and one commanded by Capt. Buel, constitute these.

Col. Wyman is in the city on business connected with his command. The wagons of his regiment were forwarded to Rolla last week, and he has just completed arrangements for the furnishing of additional equipments for the men. He has a fine regiment, and they may well be proud of their commander. I hear praises of him on all sides here in St. Louis. Missourians, many of them, are indignant enough at the introduction of Illinois forces, but I think there is considerable pride, after all, when a regiment comes under the command of a man whose previous high reputation has been so fully sustained by the present position he has attained.

I see many Illinois citizens here. They are proud that their State troops are also Federal troops, and all hope that double and treble the number now here may pour into Missouri during the next week. There will be need.

G. C. C.

THE NINETEENTH AT QUINCY.

The Late Affair at Monroe Station.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Sunday, July 15, 1861.

The Nineteenth Regiment arrived here last evening, as I telegraphed you. The train was welcomed by cheers and by waiving and raising of flags at every station we passed after daybreak. At Kewanee the whole country, for miles around, seemed to have turned out to greet us. Company C, Elmira Rifles, Capt. Stuart, was from Elmira, 9 miles distant, and hosts of people were there to bid friends good bye, and cheer them on their way. Mrs. Stuart told her husband that they had 150 acres of wheat all ready to harvest. Judge Howe treated the Rifles to a box of segars, and his wife gave them as much cake and "fixins" as they could eat. Linus D. Bishop rolled into the officer's car a barrel of ale with ice to cool it. A company of artillery and one of Home Guards, with thousands of people, had waited from 2 o'clock until 10 to welcome us. Thousands of people were out at Galesburg to cheer us as we passed, and so on all the way, with only the difference that, if possible, the cheers were more hearty as we came nearer Missouri. Surgeon Ballache did not find the man it was thought fell from the cars, and it is supposed to have been a mistake.

The regiment encamped at Camp Flagg last night, where Col. Palmer's regiment had been, before going over to Missouri. To-day it crosses the river to occupy ground now occupied by a part of Col. Grant's regiment. Col. G. will move forward on the railroad to the west. The headquarters of the 19th will probably be at Palmyra. Men are being rapidly equipped to-day for the move across the river. The regiment is in need of some things Chicago might supply perhaps. The officers are not fully supplied with horses. Can you do anything to supply their needs in Chicago? Badly as the regiment is supplied with equipments, I have heard officers and men very highly complimented by people here. Col. Smith, who was so promptly reinforced by Col's Palmer and Grant's regiments the other day, has his regiment scattered along the line of the railroad, as is Palmer's and Grant's. Adjutant General Mather and Brigadier General Hurlbut are both here. I met C. J. Sellon, of the Springfield *Journal*, this morning, and accompanied him to the camp of Col. Grant, to whom he carried orders from Brigadier General Hurlbut. He came up from Springfield as one of the guards of Gov. Wood, and was one of the Governor's party that first passed from here to Monroe after the rebels surrounded Colonel Smith. He gave me the following report of the trip: The Governor was accompanied by Col. C. G. Rutherford and S. D. Hubbard, on his staff, and twelve guards, one of which was McLellan. He had one cannon in charge of his party from Springfield, one belonging to an artillery company of twenty men from Quincy, and also one company of infantry, Capt. Denning, of Decatur. The party left Quincy on Thursday, on the steamer Black Hawk, went down some nine miles, and landed near Marion City, and took up a line of march west towards Palmyra. The bluff at the place where they landed was some three miles from the river, and while marching this distance through very tall grass they frequently saw scouts of rebels riding on either side of them. At the foot of the bluffs the party came out to the view of the rebels, who, on seeing them fled. Here they found a small secession flag which they took along, in spite of the remonstrance of some twenty women. They learned soon after rising the bluff that this same party of rebels had burned a bridge on the Quincy and Palmyra Railroad. At Palmyra the party stopped over for the night, and the next morning went on towards Monroe; the cavalry and artillery by the dirt road and infantry by the railroad. They found the rails torn up all the way, and were obliged literally to relay the track. They saw some twenty or thirty horses tied near the road, but there were no men with them. When they reached Monroe they found Col. Smith had been relieved by a detachment of his own regiment, under Lieut Colonel Hays, and by Iowa troops. The train in which the party returned on Friday was fired into, but no damage done, save one of the horses was slightly wounded in the neck by buck-shot. From reports of Union men at Palmyra, Gov. Wood arrested a Mr. Thomson, a prominent lawyer there, and took him to Monroe, where he was released. Mr. Sellen reports Capts. McAllister and Hotchkiss, who were wounded at Monroe during the attack on Col. Smith, as doing well. He says two 9-pound balls passed through the building from side to side, but the rebel shots were not well directed. Smith has now some six or eight cannon, with nearly 3,000 troops near him. There seems to be a great want of cavalry for the guerilla war which the rebels seem disposed to carry on.

I am informed that the Germans of Missouri are all loyal, while it is hard to find an American in this part of the State that is. Friday evening a wealthy secessionist by the name of John Owen, who was supposed to be the leader of the party who burned the cars and the station house, tore up the rails, &c., was taken prisoner by Government troops. It is said his buildings were burned and about 150 horses and mules were taken, which belonged to him. It is thought that he will be hung.

Brigadier General Hurlbut is hard at work to-day and you may look for fighting, or running, in Northeastern Missouri, soon. There is a large body of rebels some 25 miles northwest of Monroe.

The Nineteenth in Missouri.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, July 15, 1861.

There is but little of interest to send you to-day. The report which came here yesterday that Jim Green had broken his parole and was leading a company of rebels in Southern Missouri is contradicted to-day. It is said to be his brother who leads the company. Report comes here that the rebels have burned the Post Office at St. Joseph. Its truth is doubted. Ser. Maj. Allaine, and Capt. Fritz of Co. F, both of the 16th regiment—Colonel Smith's—came through from Monroe last evening. They report all quiet in that vicinity yesterday. They say that the Railroad bridge over Salt River, some 25 miles west from Monroe, was burned Friday afternoon, but the telegraph is in working order through to St. Joseph. Ser. Maj. Allaine is the bearer of the official report of the battle of Monroe to Gen. Lyon.

The boys in Col. Turchin's regiment are feeling a little sensitive that you can truthfully say so much of the completeness of the equipments of the Wisconsin regiments, when they pass Chicago, but could say nothing of that kind of them *and tell the truth*. The Illinois boys deserve as good equipments as those of Wisconsin. Why do they not have them? One of the Zouaves said the other day that he was in the U. S. service long before the Wisconsin First, but the Wisconsin boys had been called into active service before him, and some had been *shot*, while he was safely in camp at Chicago. He said that it was too bad to discriminate in favor of the Wisconsin boys in that way. The boys are feeling jolly to-day, however, over their first prisoner. Col. Turchin left five companies of his regiment under Lieut. Col. Scott to occupy the railroad between West Quincy and Palmyra. Three companies were left under Major Harding at West Quincy. Last night the guard of Lieut. Col. Scott, some six miles from here, captured one of two men, who made an attack upon them. Col. Scott has ordered a court-martial. The chances are against the fellow. The boys left at West Quincy are promised the pleasure of alternating with those along the road, that they may have a "fair chance" with the others.

Brigadier General Hurlbut has ordered a large brick building here, four stories high and one hundred and fifty feet long, to be fitted up as a Brigade Hospital, and it is being done under the direction of Dr. S. C. Blake, surgeon of the Nineteenth Regiment. Everything is to be provided which will contribute to the comfort of the sick and wounded, if there are such. Dr. Blake is receiving much aid in the work from Drs. Cassell and Nickols, of Quincy, and also from the ladies of this city, and expresses the hope that the ladies of Chicago will not forget to provide something for the comfort of the hospital. Dr. Blake reports the boys all well.

Affairs in New Orleans—Present Condition of the Land of Dixie.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MACOMB, Ills., July 12, 1861.

Having been for the past year a teacher in Louisiana, and having left New Orleans as lately as the 5th inst., I sit down to give you a short account of the present condition of the Southwest. I have had considerable opportunities for examination of resources, and for the observation of public feeling, and now send you the results of my experience.

The boats having, as you know, stopped running from St. Louis and Cincinnati to New Orleans, there is only one boat now where ten used to be. Moreover, as it is the dull season, when all the planters are at home, and the crops growing, there can be no conception of the apathy that reigns on the river. The principal passengers on the boats are military companies from the country, who are carried to New Orleans and then distributed to the various camps. They are composed of the riff-raff of the towns, and the sons of the planters, overseers, &c.; men of considerable bravery, undoubtedly, but idle, undisciplined and broken down, in many instances, by long dissipation.

There is absolutely no trade in New Orleans. The streets are tolerably lively, of course; and certain branches of business, such as hotel and grocery keeping, continue pretty profitable; but the blockades at Cairo and the mouth of the river, have, with an iron hand, destroyed all the pursuits which are not absolutely necessary to the existence of the people.

The parishes are almost destitute of money. Whatever little amount remained in the hands of the planters at the beginning of the rebellion has been exhausted by equipping troops, buying arms, and taking up parish coupons. The richest man in Louisiana cannot *borrow* a hundred dollars. Securities are worthless, and the discount on notes payable a year from date is about 90 per cent. In short, Louisiana is on the brink of a terrible war, with bankruptcy of the most stringent description an immediate probability. The same remarks apply, with increased force, to Mississippi and Arkansas.

I came by railroad from New Orleans to Nashville. The whole thought and talk was about the war. Soldiers of every grade, in all sorts of uniforms, and with all kinds of faces, lounged in the cars, stood on the platforms at stations, and strode through the streets of every town. The chivalry were forever pulling their beards and drinking at every available point. They declared, with fierce gestures and considerable profanity, that they would wipe out the Federal armies; that the sacred soil of Virginia would soon be cleared of the minions of Old Abe, &c. And really there is some excuse for this sort of talk, since the Southwestern papers have persistently published only such things as suited their cause. The people firmly believe that in every skirmish in Virginia they have conquered overwhelming odds.

Yet, Messrs. Editors, they are restless, anxious, gloomy; they are troubled by the blockade, and are trying to persuade themselves that England and France will interfere with the blockading squadron in November or December. Then they can sell their cotton and snap their fingers at Northern interference, say they. They are agitated by another fear, which, though they will not acknowledge it directly, is ever present in their minds—the fear of a slave insurrection. I know many men who eat, sleep, walk and ride with revolvers at reaching distance. The patrol is out every night all over Louisiana, and home guards, composed of the old men and the boys, are drilling, so as to be ready for anything of the sort that may occur.

In great haste, yours,

CHARLES WARREN.

Cruel for the Charleston Mercury.

Since the order of the British Government was issued, prohibiting the entry of privateers into their ports, the Charleston *Mercury* is almost disposed to declare war against England. It says:

"We are surprised that any of the Commissioners have remained a day in London after this order was issued. This is an attack of *great* hostility, which, it appears to us, ought to have arrested all conference with British authorities. It is well known that whilst Great Britain has the greatest interest in the independence of the Confederate States, there is an element of anti-slavery fanaticism which would, in all likelihood, paralyze her counsels in our favor."

Secretary of the Senate.

It seems that the appointment of Gen. Clarke of Vermont, the other day, was only to fill the Clerkship of the Senate *ad interim*, and that the case was not finally disposed of. An election has now been made, and John W. Forney of Pennsylvania chosen by the unanimous vote (we presume) of the Republican Senators.

FROM CAIRO.

Skirmish with Assassins at Bird's Point—Three of the Rebels Killed—Excitement at Camp Defiance—Affairs at Camp Smith—Prompt Action of Union Men in Scott County, Mo.—Tennessee Movements—Col. Dougherty's Regiment Arrived—Col. Morgan's Regiment—Arrest of Spies at the St. Charles—A Lady of Infinite Leisure—Col. Schuttner's Regiment Returns to St. Louis.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Ill., July 13, 1861.

I have to chronicle a series of events, which, during the past week, have added somewhat to the enjoyment of camp life, in Cairo.

On Monday night, as you were advised by telegraph, the boys at Bird's Point had a smart brush with the Missouri rebels. About 11 o'clock, a squad of the picket guard, on duty about two miles above the camp, was fired upon by a prowling gang of assassins. The officer of the guard, happening to be on the spot, gave his men the order to fire, and a sharp volley was poured into them; they were crouching in behind a brush heap, however, at the time, and, as was then supposed, escaped injury. Nothing more was heard of them that night, and the next day, the woods being scoured in every direction by a squad of cavalry, no trace could be found of them. On Wednesday, however, a party of Union men, in from Rush's Ridge, eight miles down the river, reported that three of the rebels were mortally wounded (since dead) and another so badly injured as to render amputation of the arm necessary. They belong to a regularly organized gang of assassins, whose sole purpose is to murder our sentries. On the night in question, our picket guard was thrown much farther out than usual, and the rebel gang, coming suddenly upon it, were met with an unceremonious reception, getting more than they had bargained for.

They are constantly prowling around the camp, day and night, and the utmost vigilance is necessarily exercised by the guards. There was an intense excitement for a time on this side the river. The firing could be distinctly heard ringing across the water, as though a hundred guns had been simultaneously discharged. Everybody thought, at once, that an attack was being made upon the Point. The "long roll" struck up in the different regimental quarters, and, though the soldiers were all in their bunks—most of them, perhaps, asleep—in less than twenty minutes every man was in ranks, with cartridge-box belted and musket in hand. The German regiments and the Twelfth, some distance back from the landing, were paraded before the St. Charles in a marvellously short space of time, where for an hour they patiently awaited a repetition of the alarm. The Cheney was in port at the time, just about starting for Columbus; a squad of soldiers quietly took possession of her, and, in case of demand, she would have been used to transport the troops.

Nothing came of all this hubbub, however, other than is explained in the beginning of this letter. The boys of Camp Defiance, though wildly anxious for a fight, had nothing for it but to go grumbling to quarters.

Scarcely had the excitement of this alarm died away, and everybody in bed, when there came over the town, from the northwest, a terrific tornado. The wind "blew, as 'twould blow its last," filling the air with dust and flying boards and sticks.

There were, perhaps, four hundred people asleep in the St. Charles when the wind struck the building, and, as the windows were all up, such a smashing of glass, slamming of doors and confusion generally, as then and there took place,——well, all Secessia let loose upon us could not have caused greater commotion. The girls in the upper story thought the house was coming down, sure, and down they came, pell-mell, in glorious confusion and "gorgeous array," gathering their shoes and frocks as they ran. Every body else in the house was badly enough frightened, too—white pants and white dresses being, for the time, the prevailing style in the halls of every floor.

The members of Company D, Capt. Jo. Cormick, 18th Regiment, had a "jolly good time" the other day, on the occasion of a flag presentation from the fair, patriotic women of Centralia. The banner was of Persian silk, elegantly made, and cost some fifty dollars. E. Washburn, Esq., of Centralia, made the presentation, representing the fair donors in an eminently appropriate and stirring speech. Capt. Cormick essayed a reply on receiving the flag, but his "great big" heart getting too full for talk, he was very gracefully relieved by H. W. Webb, Esq., of Cairo. A fine collation was spread on the back verandah of Col. Bird's residence, to which all parties did ample justice. All in all, it was an affair not soon to be forgotten—least by the gallant boys of Company D.

Not the least noticable affair of the week, was an excursion to Camp Smith, on board the W. H. B. The Chicago soldier laddies of that camp were on their best behavior, for two or three hours entertaining their Cairo visitors in a most gallant style. The drill ground, fronting Capt. Smith's marquee, was spread with huge canvass, upon which "fair women and brave men" right merrily passed the hour in the "wildering maze of giddy dance." The "male creation" of the party were sumptuously entertained in the tent of Lieut. Willard—the gallant officer and courteous gentleman!

They are having hot times up in Scott county, Missouri. Capt. Abby's *coup de main* in the arrest of the Benton rebels and subsequent notification to Tanner's captors, had the desired effect, for a day or two after that gentleman quietly made his appearance at Hamburg, having been unceremoniously released. The Union men of the county are sweeping things before them, arresting rebels and striking terror into secession hearts generally. They have a large encampment at Hamburg, numbering over four hundred well armed patriots, to which daily accessions are being made. Mounted scouts are scouring the country in every direction, daily bringing in rebel prisoners, of whom they have some twenty now in confinement. They purpose moving their camp to Benton in a short time, when in the court house and church, and in a lot of genteel secession houses, they expect to find better quarters than they now have. Their arms (first class muskets) have been furnished by the State, and their design co-operating with the Government forces in the work of cleaning out traitors from South Missouri.

A "reliable" gentleman, just from Memphis, reports the rebels at that place on the move for Arkansas, from where they meditate co-operation with Claib. Jackson's rabble, and a general wiping out of the Federalists in Southern Missouri. He reports ten thousand well but promiscuously armed troops at Union City. They are not talking of an attack on Cairo, but purpose altogether defensive action. Pillow has been again disgraced, having made another blunder in the erection of fortifications at Memphis. His command of the State troops is taken from him, and Col. Atkins (Etheridge's old Congressional opponent) temporarily fills the position. Gen. Hardee and Col. Hindman, each in command of a large body of rebels, have gone to Pocahontas, on White River. Ten miles back of Point Pleasant, there is an encampment of fifteen hundred Missourians. At the head of West Prairie, thirty miles west of here, there are some six hundred rebels encamped under Gen. Watkins. "Put this and that together," and will you not agree with us in opinion that we will have hot work hereabouts before very long? However, we are ready for them—"Come one, come all."

Col. Dougherty's Regiment (22d Illinois) arrived here, on board the City of Alton, this morning. They are a thousand strong, well armed, and well drilled. They have gone into camp at Bird's Point, making in all about three thousand troops at that place. All Secessia can't take them, either, for, with their fortifications and the support of Camp Defiance, they are more than a match for all the rebels this side of the river Styx.

Crowds of three years' men are every day going home on fifteen days' furlough.

Col. Morgan's Regiment (8th) will stay their three months time up, and then go home in a body, to recruit for the war. This regiment, under the able command of Col. Morgan, has arrived at a most admirable state of discipline, and it is sincerely to be hoped the Colonel will succeed in saving it for the war.

There is perhaps greater unanimity among the men of this regiment in feelings of personal good will and admiration for their Colonel than among those of any other regiment in the brigade, but they are perfectly ferocious at the idea of re-volunteering for the war before once again being "free men." Col. Morgan means quietly to "observe events" and hereafter take the plan which, in his opinion, will preserve the greatest number of his command.

An arrest was made last night which promises to lead to some rich disclosures in regard to the operations of certain St. Louis gentlemen. By the morning train there came to the St. Charles Hotel a party of three—two gentlemen and a lady—against whom, for some reason, suspicion was excited. The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, (who, by the way, was chiefly instrumental in "working up" the arrest,) found the name of one of the men to be Oliver Russell. Now, it seems that some time ago Gen. Prentiss had received information that one Oliver Russell was traveling back and forth through Cairo, a bearer of dispatches between the rebels of Memphis and St. Louis. And, in fact, the Russell of St. Louis, who has been under arrest here for a week back, was thought to be the Oliver Russell. This Russell, then, of last night's arrest, was thought, (inasmuch as his name was Oliver Russell and he had confessed to frequent trips of late, up and down the river,) to be a promising craft for search. Ordered under arrest, and in the hands of a "commission," there came to light three several letters from parties in St. Louis to rebel Confederates in Memphis, the disclosures in which are of some importance.

One was from a St. Louis Captain in the Confederate army to Col. Bowen of the Missouri Regiment at Memphis, stating that himself and Howard would be along in a short time. (This Howard is undoubtedly the same who is now working in our trenches—"snatched" the other day on board the Cheney.) Another letter was from a hardware house in St. Louis, endorsing a bill for arms furnished a few weeks ago to certain Memphis rebels.

The most important letter of all, however, was one in which the writer directed the sending of dispatches by the Adams Express Company, stating that letters were *daily received in that way* from Southern correspondents.

A rich (and rather important) letter was found on the woman who, as a "lady of leisure," was traveling with her friends, Mr. Oliver Russell and ex-U. S. Army officer ——, of Texas. It seems to have been written at Memphis and sent to Miss Kate Kennedy (the woman's name), of St. Louis. Some captain under the *nom de plume* of "Ralph," tells Miss to hurry on to Memphis; that the officers of the Confederate army, in that city, have plenty of money, and that "now is her time or never." The writer states further, that if Miss Kate is not there by the 10th of July, he (the writer) will be gone, that being the day fixed upon for his regiment to move to Point Pleasant, Mo., from whence they are to go to West Prairie, joining forces with Gen. Watkins, and attack Bird's Point. This delectable trio (their letters being detained) were let off, with the admonition to never again be caught in Cairo.

Col. Schuttner's German regiment (4th Missouri) left this afternoon, on board the Louisiana, for St. Louis. They are finely drilled, athletic soldiers, and purpose a reorganization for the war.

L. C.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Defeated and Routed—[illegible]—Conduct of Ohio and Indiana Troops—Precipitate flight of the Enemy—[illegible]

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati [illegible].]

FIELD OF BATTLE OF CHEAT RIVER, CARRICK'S FORD, [illegible]

On the night of the 11th, the rebels at Laurel Hill, under the command of [illegible] General Garnett, late Major in the United States Army, evacuated in [illegible] haste, immediately on learning of McClellan's approach to Beverly, [illegible] in that direction, apparently [illegible] Beverly before Gen. McClellan [illegible] thus escape the trap set for them [illegible] through Cheat Mountain Gap.

The evacuation was discovered [illegible] ing of the 12th, and a pursuit [illegible] By 10 o'clock the Ninth Indiana [illegible] rebel camp on Laurel Hill, and [illegible] number of tents, a lot of [illegible] age and clothing, and a dozen [illegible] and wounded, with a note [illegible] them proper attention.

The whole road, for over twenty [illegible] strewn with the baggage thrown [illegible] wagons, to lighten the loads [illegible] retreat, and obstructed by fallen [illegible] lay pursuit.

The rebel army went within [illegible] Beverly, and there met the rebels [illegible] Rich Mountain; and finding an [illegible] tonsville impossible, all united [illegible] to Laurel Hill until they reached [illegible] Creek Pike, and took the road [illegible] of St. George.

Gen. Morris's army pursued them [illegible] or two beyond Leedsville that night [illegible] from eleven o'clock till three [illegible] when the advance resumed the [illegible] continued it all day in spite of [illegible] rain pouring down. On the [illegible] army, the latter left the pike [illegible] river, and pursued the [illegible] the valley. Their passage with [illegible] trains, rendered the road almost [illegible] They were still without food [illegible] twenty-four hours.

Our advance, composed of the [illegible] Ohio, Seventh and Ninth Indiana [illegible] pushed on, guided through the [illegible] ties by the tents, camp furniture [illegible] and knapsacks thrown from [illegible] to facilitate their flight. We [illegible] or four times, and finally [illegible] came up with the enemy's [illegible] wagons. The Fourteenth Ohio [illegible] idly to the ford, in which [illegible] ing, when suddenly the rebels [illegible] furious fire on them from the [illegible] opposite side of the river, where [illegible] concealed, with small arms and [illegible] cannon.

Fortunately, most of their firing was [illegible] too high. The Fourteenth retained [illegible] spirit. Meanwhile, two pieces of the [illegible] land Artillery came up and opened [illegible] rebels, and the Ninth Indiana [illegible] support the Fourteenth Ohio's [illegible] Seventh Indiana marched down [illegible] tween the two fires and came [illegible] right flank. The rebels then fled [illegible] order, leaving their finest piece of [illegible]

At the next ford, perhaps a [illegible] mile further on, Gen. Garnett [illegible] rally his forces, when the [illegible] came up in hot pursuit [illegible] little engagement ensued [illegible] finally shot dead, when his army [illegible] confusion toward St. George.

The Seventh Indiana pursued [illegible] or two further, but our forces were [illegible] ed with their forced march of [illegible] to day, with but little rest [illegible] march, that Gen. Morris refused [illegible] pursue further.

The results of the whole affair [illegible] ture of the rebel camp at Laurel [illegible] total rout of their army; the [illegible] amount of their tents and camp [illegible] forty of their baggage wagons [illegible] chest, supposed to contain all [illegible] two regimental banners, one of [illegible] the Georgia Regiment! fifty or [illegible] ers, including four Georgia Captains [illegible] tenants, and a large number of [illegible] cers; the death of Brig. Gen. Garnett [illegible] twenty of his men, and the [illegible] much larger number.

Our loss is wholly in the 14th [illegible] ment, 2 killed—Samuel Mills, of [illegible] and Henry Richeldiffer, of Company [illegible] tally wounded—John Kirkland [illegible] ny A, by a ball through the chest [illegible] Mills of Company A, by four [illegible] by shell—and about fifteen [illegible] but not fatally. Richard Henderson [illegible] pany C, wounded in the leg [illegible] wood of Company C, a slight [illegible] head; Captain Fisher of Company [illegible] wound in the face; L. Richards [illegible] C, wounded in the arm; Casper [illegible] pany D, wounded in the wrist [illegible] more or less seriously hurt [illegible] eager to fight to remain in the [illegible] dressing their wounds, and [illegible] give their names. Our forces are [illegible] in burying their dead. General [illegible] lying at headquarters. His [illegible] be sent to his family [illegible] Garnett's army at Laurel Hill [illegible] about 5,000. It was increased [illegible] routed from Rich Mountain, [illegible] by the numerous desertions. [illegible] of retreat the woods are filled with [illegible] rebels, and our men are ordered [illegible] resting prisoners, because we can't [illegible] of them. Three times as many [illegible] would have been taken had [illegible] must have been over 4,000 [illegible] commanding our position [illegible] the Fourteenth Ohio, and [illegible] little over two hundred yards [illegible] was rapidly served, but aimed [illegible] too high, cutting off trees [illegible] above the heads of our boys. [illegible] shells burst near our ranks [illegible] ble damage. Our advance [illegible] entered the engagement, [illegible] 2,000.

Coming through the field of [illegible] river yesterday, with Major Gordon [illegible] charge of the corpse of General Garnett [illegible] nett, we learned that the rebel army [illegible] the remainder of their baggage train [illegible] lery at a point about two miles [illegible] George. Word was instantly sent [illegible] General Morris, and all is now [illegible] tured. The rebels are greatly [illegible] and leading for Hardy county [illegible] that Gen. Hill, now at Oakland [illegible] intercept them.

Skirmish Between Indiana and Georgia Troops at Laurel Hill.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati [illegible] with Gen. McClellan's column [illegible] the skirmish between the Indiana [illegible] gia troops at Laurel Hill, on [illegible] the general engagement:

Descending from our position [illegible] noon, we found that a couple of [illegible] skirmishers had been sent out [illegible] advance of the bodies we had [illegible] down the road out of the enemy's [illegible] skirmishing, which had been kept up [illegible] all day, was beginning to be [illegible] and it was evident that the woods [illegible] site our breastwork, and just beyond [illegible] lage, was full of the enemy. [illegible] ed directed not only against our [illegible] but also against the artillerymen [illegible] their guns, and the troops within [illegible] works. Going down to the artillery [illegible] the balls whistling overhead [illegible] far back as the position of the [illegible] diana. Several soldiers had [illegible] spent balls. Finally a bullet [illegible] of an artillery officer. This [illegible] tle too warm, and rapidly sighting [illegible] he dropped a shell in the wood [illegible] tion from which the bullet came [illegible] while the enemy seemed [illegible] returned and began a sharp [illegible] mishers. To aid the latter [illegible] thrown toward the rebels. Our boys [illegible] sprang forward the moment the [illegible] red poured in a galling volley upon [illegible] my, picking off particularly the [illegible] cers.

As soon as the pieces were discharged [illegible] boys hurried back to the trees and [illegible] behind which they concealed themselves [illegible] their charge they had discovered [illegible] the Georgia regiment with which [illegible] engaged, backed by a strong force of [illegible]

For a few moments all was quiet [illegible] rattle of musketry began again [illegible] rently giving and taking in about equal [illegible] tions. An occasional shot from the [illegible] still whistling around the artillery [illegible] Milroy, with the utter recklessness [illegible] danger characteristic of the man, [illegible] the breastwork, took off his hat [illegible] men in the woods back, shouting [illegible] boys, we're going to fire another [illegible] ing there on the breastwork, his [illegible] and full Colonel's uniform made [illegible] did mark, but he seemed to have [illegible] tion that he could be shot at. The [illegible] made some reply from the woods [illegible] hundred yards distant,) which [illegible] understand; and there he stood [illegible] his full height, with his head inclined [illegible] listening intently till he distinguished [illegible] the din of the small arms, the [illegible] boys, "Fire more to the right." [illegible] changed to the direction indicated [illegible] er bomb sent flying into the [illegible] rebels. Instantly our boys sprang [illegible] as the Georgians ran from the [illegible] shell, and poured in a deadly [illegible] For a few moments the fire was [illegible] our fellows were seen pushing [illegible] farther up into the woods. [illegible] some flying back, and took refuge [illegible] logs and trees. The artillery [illegible] shell, and the boys sprang forward [illegible] charged upon the scattering Georgians [illegible] them beyond their own intrenchments [illegible] top of the hill, and actually chased [illegible] in half a mile of their camp!

There they kept up a straggling [illegible] rebels till dusk, when they fell [illegible] marched down to camp as jolly and [illegible] as if they were not right under the [illegible] enemy they had been fighting.

Altogether this skirmish was a [illegible] affair. The portions of two companies [illegible] gaged (one from the 14th Ohio and [illegible] from the 9th Indiana, with [illegible] several of the other regiments) [illegible] selves nobly, and proved a fair [illegible] crack Georgia regiment, backed [illegible] their cavalry. The enemy had [illegible] tage. They were in possession [illegible] covered with a dense forest [illegible] breastworks erected on the [illegible] and their cavalry was ready to [illegible] our skirmishers whenever they [illegible] from behind their trees, and [illegible] vance in anything like military [illegible] our shells that did the business [illegible] ans couldn't stand bombs, and [illegible] explosion it was utterly [illegible] officers to rally them.

Our boys stood fire nobly. [illegible] the skirmish, but before any [illegible] thrown, a Georgian, who was [illegible] some distance from one of our [illegible] out to him, "What troops [illegible] soldier, squinting around his tree [illegible] that there was no chance for [illegible] questioner, replied: "Ohio and [illegible] unteers." "Volunteers! hell," [illegible] Georgian, "you needn't tell me [illegible] teers stand fire that way!"

—The Richmond papers make [illegible] that the name of the rebel [illegible] Ward, on board of the Freeborn [illegible] Point, was James Shrewsbury [illegible] He was earmarked with a Sharp's [illegible] little nearer to the Freeborn [illegible] body of the soldiers. He took [illegible] and accomplished his murderous [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Within the past week there have been important movements in the now rival battle fields of Missouri and Virginia. The campaign has taken shape in both of them, and the country has been kept in constant excitement over the latest news from the seat of war. Out of all this mass of rumors, two facts are clearly apparent: that the serious work of crushing rebellion in Missouri has but just begun; and that the same work is substantially completed in Western Virginia.

In MISSOURI it was known that Claib. Jackson's minions bore neither silence nor submission, after the repulse at Booneville, and that there was being concentrated in the Southwest, under Jackson, Price and McCulloch, a large force of rebels, stated all the way from 8,000 to 15,000. In the northern and central portions of the State, also, the old State Guard was being made the machinery of treasonable designs. Reports at the same time came of the concentration of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas forces at Pocahontas, Ark., a place from whence a blow might be levelled upon Bird's Point. In all this, as it now appears, there was but the execution of a plan long since agreed upon in Richmond, requiring of Jackson's party a simultaneous movement throughout the State as a condition precedent to any assistance from the head rebels. The address of Lieut. Governor Reynolds, written from Nashville, Tennessee, broadly marked out the duty and necessity of an immediate uprising against the Lincolnites. These features of the war were already provoking hostilities when the news came of Sigel's battle in the Southwest. This regiment, thrown out in advance of Gen. Lyon's main column, moving towards the Southwest, suddenly came upon the enemy at Carthage, on the 3d and 4th, and against overwhelming odds held the rebels in check while retreating to a more secure position. It was first reported that Sigel's command had been cut off; and the report seemed no more than reasonable. When, however, the more reliable accounts were received—and which we publish elsewhere in full, from the St. Louis *Democrat*—the whole country was roused to enthusiasm. There has been no more brilliant exploit in the whole course of the war than that of Col. Frank Sigel, and the East and the West echo his praise. For the moment, also, there was apprehension of serious events near Palmyra, in the Northeast. A body of rebels seized Monroe Station, in temporary absence of the guard, on Wednesday, the 10th; burned bridges, cars and buildings; cut the telegraph wires; and being speedily raised in numbers to some 3,000, turned upon Col. Smith, of the 16th Illinois regiment, and hemmed him up in the college building, preparing to subdue his brave command at their leisure. The excitement caused by this news was intense, though short lived. Reinforcements were hurried in from all parts of Illinois, arriving, however, only in time to make more complete the discomfiture of the top-cared rascals whom Smith had already routed. So far as this part of the State is concerned the war is over; but the scattered bands are now moving toward Jefferson City, hoping to attack and carry that place, in the absence of Gen. Lyon, before the Convention shall have assembled, on the 20th, to depose the rebel Governor. Around Jefferson City there was, at last accounts, the greatest activity—Home Guards organizing to protect the Capital, and State Guards forming to seize it. The field in Missouri opens quite opportunely for our Illinois troops, who have thus far had little to do, and all our regiments are now, or soon will be, on hand for a fight. The loyal forces seem bent on making quick work with the rebellion, and Gen. Lyon, their leader, is fortunate in being at a safe distance from Washington, and supplied, withal, is a wise discretion.

The last news from WESTERN VIRGINIA is the greatest and the best. Gen. McClellan telegraphs to head quarters, on the 15th, that his portion of the State is clear of the rebels. He is now at the Alleghanies, ready to cross over into the Shenandoah valley. For a week his operations against the rebels have been a series of brilliant successes, fully realizing in the public mind the large expectations that had been founded upon his known capacity as a military leader. The army under his command is probably the best appointed, as it is one of the largest in the field—numbering 32,000 men. At the time of our last weekly issue he was advancing from Buckhannon toward Beverly, where a large rebel force was said to be well entrenched, with the mountains back of them, and the choice of positions in their favor. On the 10th, messengers arrived from the advanced column, announcing that they were within sight of the enemy, on Laurel Hill—so near, indeed, as to exchange shots—and that reinforcements were necessary to carry the place by storm. All the regiments within a radius of forty miles were called in. Next day it was announced that fighting was in progress, and that our field pieces, being larger than their's, was doing serious execution among the 8,000 who formed the opposing force. Skirmishing had been brisk and frequent, and a bold and decisive movement was looked for at any moment. Every dispatch was now eagerly awaited, by a public only too anxious to get all the news. At last came the "first gun for McClellan," announcing that on the 12th, four regiments under Gen. Rosecrans had carried the batteries on Rich Mountain by storm, compelling Col. Pegram to surrender with the 600 of his 2,000 men not fleet enough of foot to escape; and the position on Laurel Hill had fallen, with all its camp equipage and appurtenances. The enemy's loss was severe; ours very small. McClellan then turned the enemy's position, charging the routed columns to Beverly, which place he reached on the next day dating there his official dispatch. This account is almost as brief and pointed as Cæsar's famous trilogism: "I may say that we have driven out some 10,000 troops, strongly entrenched, with a loss of 11 killed and 35 wounded." The rebels, who were commanded by Gen. Robert S. Garnett, (late Major in the army,) were hotly pursued from Beverly down the road to St. George, by Gen. Morris, who came up with them on Sunday, and routed them again with a loss of 200 killed, among them Gen. Garnett himself. The conclusion of the whole matter is that Western Virginia is cleared. Wise's floating squadrons have not been seen along the Kanawha since Gen. Hill was sent out after them, but McClellan is not without hope that the old "stump-tailed steer" may be caught before he gets out of the way. The prisoners taken by McClellan are too many for the army to hold, and all except the leaders will be let off with an oath of allegiance and a gentle admonition. The routed force included some of the flower of Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas. They have fallen back upon Gen. Johnston's retreating column, across the mountains, where they will hear from McClellan again. There are said to be two or three regiments of Western Virginians enrolled in the rebel army by the persuasive force of the "lasso," probably, who will rebel against the rebellion and fight under the old flag. Western Virginia is secure. Next for the Shenandoah.

The Yates Phalanx Accepted.

Capt. Orrin L. Mann, who is now in Washington, writes home that he has secured the acceptancy of this regiment. This is cheering news to the members of that body, who have waited with great impatience for an opportunity to serve their country, the prospect for which now opens before them.

This regiment is made up of the *solid* men, mostly mechanics and well-to-do citizens. Among the Captains of Companies forming it we notice many of our best citizens. Capt. Slaughter (at present a minister of the gospel), Capt. Vaughan, Capt. Mann, Capt. Cooper, Capt. E. O. Freeman, and Capt. A. Light, are of our city, and sound, good men, every one of them. Many of them have seen service in the United States army. Capt. Light is probably as good a tactician as can be found, being a graduate of West Point, and drill master at Carlisle Barracks for seven years. He served with honor through the Florida, Mexican and Indian Wars. He is just the man to face the rebels and force down their throats a wholesome diet. Capt. Freeman is a cool-headed veteran, and is said to be one of the best shots in America. He is an old mountaineer and trapper, and is one whom his regiment will honor.

We hope to see this excellent body of men sent immediately into the field, where they will report themselves at the cannon's mouth.

—Dr. J. Simmons, of the Medical Department, U. S. A., has been detailed for a very important mission by the Secretary of War. He has been sent to the great camps of the West, to survey minutely the hospital regulations there and to report on their condition, making such suggestions for the introduction of new, and the removing of old systems, as may appear fit to him. It is said that this eminent gentleman is not prepossessed in favor of the practice of appointing female nurses.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Within the past week there have been important movements in the now rival battlefields of Missouri and Virginia. The campaign has taken shape in both of them, and the country has been kept in constant excitement over the latest news from the seat of war. Out of all this mass of rumors, two facts are clearly apparent: that the serious work of crushing rebellion in Missouri has but just begun; and that the same work is substantially completed in Western Virginia.

In Missouri it was known that Claib. Jackson's minions bore neither allegiance nor salutation to the republic at Washington, and that there was being concentrated in the Southwest, under Jackson, Price and McCulloch, a large force of rebels, stated all the way from 8,000 to 15,000. In the northern and central portions of the State, also, the old State Guard was being made the machinery of treasonable designs. Reports at the same time came of the concentration of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas forces at Pocahontas, Ark., a place from whence a blow might be levelled upon Bird's Point. In all this, as it unrolled itself day by day, there was the same old trim, their sample Army chests well filled, their Hospital chests admirably appointed, the second unequipped regiment was leaving Chicago for the wars, without army chests or medicine chests, without camp equipage. Who is to blame we do not declare, but these are the facts.

From the neglect in furnishing the regiment with muskets, that 'ills men might have become habituated to their use, with a few exceptions, they know comparatively nothing of the manual of arms. They are well up in the movement-drills, however, and, if they can have a month's practice in the use of muskets or rifles, will, undoubtedly, excel in this department also.

On Sunday last the Brigade, in a body, attended service in a body, at St. Mary's Church, corner of Madison street and Wabash Avenue, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Duggan of the diocese officiating.

The color-bearers for the Brigade were appointed on Saturday. They are tall, powerful men. It would take several ordinary soldiers to outvie that flag. Sergeants Hickey of the Montgomery Guards, and Hendricks of the Ogden Guards, constitute the color-bearers.

The following is the list of officers in the Irish Brigade:

Colonel—Halbert E. Paine, of Milwaukee.
Lieut. Colonel—Sydney Bean, of Waukesha.
Major—Fred. A. Boardman, of La Crosse.
Adjutant—D. L. Aldrich, of Madison.
Quartermaster—A. J. McCoy, of Beaver Dam.
Commissary—S. D. Clough.
Surgeon—A. H. Van Bostrand, of Jefferson.
First Assistant—J. M. Wilson, of Racine.
Second Assistant—S. Compton Smith, of Milwaukee.
Sergeant Major—Peter Moore, of Hudson City.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Asa Kinney, of Ripon.
Drum Major—J. S. Manville.
Leader of Band—Theodore Knoll.
Company A, Whitewater—Captain C. E. Curtis, 1st Lieut. E. Kessel; 2d Lieut. Thos. Cahill.
Company B—Ripon City Guard. Oscar H. Lagrange, 1st Lieut. Henry W. Rosa, 2d Lieut. George W. Parker.
Company C—Sheboygan—Capt. Edmund B. Gray, 1st Lieut. Pascal Pratt, 2d Lieut. James H. Sole.
Company D—Kilbourn City—Capt. Jos. Baily, 1st Lieut. Walter S. Payne, 2d do Edwin R Harris.
Company E—Jefferson—Captain Webster T. Moore, 1st Lieut. Seth B. Tubbs, 2d do Henry B Dobbins.
Company F—Geneva—Capt. D. C. Roundy, 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Brown; 2d do A. J. Weatherwax.
Company G—Hudson City—Capt. D. M. White, 1st Lieut. J. H. Wing, 2d do Jas. Keefe.
Company H—Capt. J. Loy, 1st Lieut. E. Peck, 2d do A. Stores.
Company I—Sparta—Capt. John W. Lynn, 1st Lieut. Levi B. Blake, 2d do A. A. West.
Company K—Calumet—Capt. Harrison C. Hubbert, 1st. Lieut. James Robinson, 2d do Joseph B Reynolds.

SHIPWRECK—LOSS OF THE PROPELLER L. B. BRITTON.

Crew and Passengers Saved.

For some days past great anxiety has prevailed concerning the safety of the propeller L. B. Britton, Capt. Adams, which left St. Joseph, Michigan, for this port on Monday of last week, nothing having since been heard of her up to last evening.

She took a cargo of railroad ties from St. Joseph. Capt. Adams had on board, his wife and three children, and a crew of four or five men The latter part of last week Capt. Robbins, the owner of the cargo, was in this city for tidings of the propeller, and failing to get any information, believed her lost, with all on board, and returned home with such evil news.

We learn that the loss of the vessel is confirmed, but that happily the crew are safe. She was struck by the heavy gale of Monday afternoon and evening, driven off her course, disabled, and finally stranded on the beach, six miles from the Calumet river, where she lies a total loss. The crew and passengers got off in safety.

The Britton was a tub of a craft, built to run on the Erie Canal, and about as suitable for lake navigation as for a swimming voyage to the Pacific. She met the fate that might have been anticipated for her, reserved for other coffins yet afloat.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—At a recent meeting of the State Board at Blooming, some changes were made in text books, and we are pleased to learn that the entire series of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial Books were unanimously adopted and added to the list to be used at the commencement of the fall term. The series consists of the following works: Bryant & Stratton's Book-keeping, B. & S.'s Commercial Law, B. & S.'s Commercial Arithmetic, and Spencer's System of Penmanship. These works are all highly spoken of by the highest authorities. Messrs. B. & S. are entitled to the best wishes of the friends of education throughout the West, for their indefat'gable efforts in the cause of practical education.

CORRECTION.—A bad blunder occurred in Wemple's advertisement of his Self-Raking Reaper, in our weekly edition of last week. The advertisement put the price at $18. It should have been $60. The former price is a *little too low for so excellent a machine.*

Death of Nathan Appleton.

BOSTON, July 13—Hon. Nathan Appleton, the well known merchant prince of Boston, and a former member of Congress, died on Saturday. Mr. Appleton was the father of Mrs Prof. Longfellow, whose melancholy death took place on the 10th inst.

THE IRISH BRIGADE OFF FOR THE WARS.

Their Departure for Quincy.

Amid great enthusiasm, about the same hour, yesterday P. M., that the Fourth Wisconsin left the Michigan Southern Railroad Depot for the East, the gallant Irish Brigade took the cars of the C, B. & Q. R. R., at Old street crossing, for the scene of action in Missouri.

Our notes from day to day for some time past have been so copious with reference to this regiment, that we have little to add here that would be new. It would be new to our readers and to the Regiment itself, to say that they are ready to take the field, for they are not. It would be severe to say they went off a ragamuffin crew, for they had the county suits on; but hard camp usage upon this single suit has given it a look quite unlike freshness, Though in material the men are a credit to any section, they are in outfit a disgrace to Chicago as a city, Cook as a county, and Illinois as a State.

The trouble rests somewhat with the Brigade, whose list shows that some of the uniforms have walked off with the men they escaped. While the Fourth Regiment from Wisconsin was passing through the city, the men neat and trim, their ample Army chests well filled, their Hospital chests admirably appointed, the second unequipped regiment was leaving Chicago for the wars, without army chests or medicine chests, without camp equipage. Who is to blame we do not declare, but these are the facts.

From the neglect in furnishing the regiment with muskets, that 'ills men might have become habituated to their use, with a few exceptions, they know comparatively nothing of the manual of arms. They are well up in the movement-drills, however, and, if they can have a month's practice in the use of muskets or rifles, will, undoubtedly, excel in this department also.

On Sunday last the Brigade, in a body, attended service in a body, at St. Mary's Church, corner of Madison street and Wabash Avenue, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Duggan of the diocese officiating.

The Senate did a good day's work to-day, however, passing the House loan bill, and the bill to increase the regular army. The latter was vigorously opposed by nearly all the Western Senators, they being against a permanent increase of the regular army. It finally went through, after being amended on motion of Mr. Howe of Wisconsin, so as to provide for the disbanding or reduction of the army at the end of the war, as Congress may direct. This amendment passed by ayes 23, nays 18 showing a closer division of opinion than on any measure yet broached. Messrs. Trumbull, Sherman, Wade, Grimes, Doolittle, Howe, Chandler and Bingham, were the Western Senators voting for the amendment; and Browning, and both Generals Lane (of Indiana and Kansas) voted against it.

John Hickman's conspiracy bill passed the House almost unanimously. It imposes heavy penalties short of death, for offences against the Government, for which convictions have been found difficult under the existing law of treason.

There have been a dozen attempts made to get peace propositions before the House, today, but they were all summarily disposed of. Strangely enough the most came from Northern Democrats. No Southern man, not even Crittenden, has offered a compromise or intended so to.

McClernand's Resolutions, pledging the House to vote all the men and money necessary to subdue the rebellion, passed by a triumphant vote, there being only five negatives.

A great rumpus was raised in the House over Henry May's case. The real truth is, he is lying sick at Baltimore, having been to Richmond on private business with an ordinary army pass, as a loyal citizen. If he played traitor afterwards, nobody here knows it.

Willard's Hotel has been leased at the enormous rate of $30,000 per annum, to the former proprietor of the Girard House.

The seventh Massachusetts Regiment, numbering one thousand and forty six men, arrived here last night at nine o'clock, and in an hour afterwards moved over into Virginia. The 36th New York Regiment arrived in Washington at midnight, Saturday.

Forney's election to the Senate Secretaryship, by a handsome majority, astonishes many who don't know that he spent all he made in the House sustaining his paper, and working for the administration.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

About five hundred horses per day, for army uses, have been received at the Quartermaster's Department during the last week. Some hundreds of army ambulances have been sent across the Potomac within a few days. A good many people refuse to believe that the long-deferred "forward movement" is about to take place, notwithstanding these extraordinary ocular demonstrations. The majority, however, are less heterodoxious.

In the House to-day Burnett, of Kentucky, blathered away for an hour against the Government. Mr. Holman, an Indiana Democrat, made a strong patriotic speech for the prompt crushing of the rebellion.

The House passed a very important bill, for the suppression of rebellion against the Government; also a law supplying technical omissions in the act of 1795, authorizing the President to call out the militia.

The Senate was worried by a curious and expectant auditory to hear Breckinridge's great speech against the war. It was cool able and argumentative, but utterly ignored the only vital question at issue, namely the perpetuity of the Government. It did not meet the public expectation because making no defense whatever of the Southern Confederacy, but confining itself to a condemnation of the President for transcending the Constitution. Senator Lane of Indiana made a strong, off hand, tremendously earnest war speech in reply, which waked up the Senate and galleries.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1861.

The *Democrat* has received a dispatch from Jefferson City announcing the arrival there of Gen. J. B. Smith, of Fettis county, bringing news of the assemblage of six hundred secessionists and three pieces of artillery near Georgetown, under command of Maj. Magoffin, brother of the Kentucky Magoffin. They were committing depredations on the Union lists. Gen. Smith returned to Boonville on the steamer January, where Col. Stevenson will lead an expedition to disperse the rebels.

Brisk firing was heard at Jefferson City today, from the direction of Fulton, Calloway county. The activity of the secessionists in that vicinity continues. Nightly meetings are held, and the re-occupation of Jefferson City is openly discussed.

There will be one thousand Home Guards, besides other troops, at Jefferson City by Saturday.

At Tipton, eighteen secessionists were arrested by Boernstein's command including three ministers, reported to have preached secession sermons advising their people that they had better wade knee deep in Union blood than submit to Lincoln. The excitement of the soldiers against them was so great that they were sent to Boonville.

A villainous extra, containing pretended accounts of the cutting up of Sigel near Springfield, was issued to-day by the *Herald*, the editor of which paper is making outrageously incendiary speeches in Boone county.

CAIRO TROOPS BEING PAID.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 16—8 P. M.

A dead body was found yesterday at Bird's Point, near where the skirmish took place a few nights ago. There was a bullet hole squarely through the heart.

Major Eaton, U. S. Paymaster, is here arranging for the payment of the troops, among whom there is great rejoicing.

Companies A and B, Chicago Artillery, were this day mustered into the service for the war, by Capt. Pitcher; eighty-one men of Company A taking the oath, and seventy of Company B.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Committee on Ways and Means will probably fix a duty of 10c per lb on tea of all kinds, 4c on coffee, unanimously adopted and added to the list to be used at the commencement of the fall term. The series consists of the following works: Bryant & Stratton's Book-keeping, B. & S.'s Commercial Law, B. & S.'s Commercial Arithmetic, and Spencer's System of Penmanship. These works are all highly spoken of by the highest authorities. Messrs. B. & S. are entitled to the best wishes of the friends of education throughout the West, for their indefat'gable efforts in the cause of practical education.

CORRECTION.—A bad blunder occurred in Wemple's advertisement of his Self-Raking Reaper, in our weekly edition of last week. The advertisement put the price at $18. It should have been $60. The former price is a *little too low for so excellent a machine.*

Death of Nathan Appleton.

BOSTON, July 13—Hon. Nathan Appleton, the well known merchant prince of Boston, and a former member of Congress, died on Saturday. Mr. Appleton was the father of Mrs Prof. Longfellow, whose melancholy death took place on the 10th inst.

THE LATEST NEWS.

ACTIVITY AT WASHINGTON.

ALL READY TO ADVANCE.

McCLELLAN PUSHING FORWARD.

NEWS FROM GEN. PATTERSON.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

EXCITING FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

A BATTLE IS PREPARATION.

OUR WASHINGTON REPORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 18—9 P. M.

There is immense enthusiasm here over McClellan's repeated victories. Citizens and soldiers sing his praise. McClellan's prompt celerity is contrasted with Patterson's sluggishness, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. It is reported here that the Government has instructed McClellan under no circumstances to release any officers or privates formerly in the United States army, but to release only rebel volunteers, on their subscribing to an oath of allegience and swearing never to take up arms against the Government under penalty of death.

Another full regiment of cavalry was commissioned, to-day, to be raised in Philadelphia, and to report itself ready for service next Monday. The books have been opened.

The House to-day resolved to adjourn on Friday, if the Senate concurs. It is doubtful, however, whether the Senate, which wastes much time debating, can finish up before next week.

The Senate did a good day's work to-day, however, passing the House loan bill, and the bill to increase the regular army. The latter was vigorously opposed by nearly all the Western Senators, they being against a permanent increase of the regular army. It finally went through, after being amended on motion of Mr. Howe of Wisconsin, so as to provide for the disbanding or reduction of the army at the end of the war, as Congress may direct. This amendment passed by ayes 23, nays 18 showing a closer division of opinion than on any measure yet broached. Messrs. Trumbull, Sherman, Wade, Grimes, Doolittle, Howe, Chandler and Bingham, were the Western Senators voting for the amendment; and Browning, and both Generals Lane (of Indiana and Kansas) voted against it.

John Hickman's conspiracy bill passed the House almost unanimously. It imposes heavy penalties short of death, for offences against the Government, for which convictions have been found difficult under the existing law of treason.

There have been a dozen attempts made to get peace propositions before the House, today, but they were all summarily disposed of. Strangely enough the most came from Northern Democrats. No Southern man, not even Crittenden, has offered a compromise or intended so to.

McClernand's Resolutions, pledging the House to vote all the men and money necessary to subdue the rebellion, passed by a triumphant vote, there being only five negatives.

A great rumpus was raised in the House over Henry May's case. The real truth is, he is lying sick at Baltimore, having been to Richmond on private business with an ordinary army pass, as a loyal citizen. If he played traitor afterwards, nobody here knows it.

Willard's Hotel has been leased at the enormous rate of $30,000 per annum, to the former proprietor of the Girard House.

The seventh Massachusetts Regiment, numbering one thousand and forty six men, arrived here last night at nine o'clock, and in an hour afterwards moved over into Virginia. The 36th New York Regiment arrived in Washington at midnight, Saturday.

Forney's election to the Senate Secretaryship, by a handsome majority, astonishes many who don't know that he spent all he made in the House sustaining his paper, and working for the administration.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1861.

About five hundred horses per day, for army uses, have been received at the Quartermaster's Department during the last week. Some hundreds of army ambulances have been sent across the Potomac within a few days. A good many people refuse to believe that the long-deferred "forward movement" is about to take place, notwithstanding these extraordinary ocular demonstrations. The majority, however, are less heterodoxious.

In the House to-day Burnett, of Kentucky, blathered away for an hour against the Government. Mr. Holman, an Indiana Democrat, made a strong patriotic speech for the prompt crushing of the rebellion.

The House passed a very important bill, for the suppression of rebellion against the Government; also a law supplying technical omissions in the act of 1795, authorizing the President to call out the militia.

The Senate was worried by a curious and expectant auditory to hear Breckinridge's great speech against the war. It was cool able and argumentative, but utterly ignored the only vital question at issue, namely the perpetuity of the Government. It did not meet the public expectation because making no defense whatever of the Southern Confederacy, but confining itself to a condemnation of the President for transcending the Constitution. Senator Lane of Indiana made a strong, off hand, tremendously earnest war speech in reply, which waked up the Senate and galleries.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1861.

The *Democrat* has received a dispatch from Jefferson City announcing the arrival there of Gen. J. B. Smith, of Fettis county, bringing news of the assemblage of six hundred secessionists and three pieces of artillery near Georgetown, under command of Maj. Magoffin, brother of the Kentucky Magoffin. They were committing depredations on the Union lists. Gen. Smith returned to Boonville on the steamer January, where Col. Stevenson will lead an expedition to disperse the rebels.

Brisk firing was heard at Jefferson City today, from the direction of Fulton, Calloway county. The activity of the secessionists in that vicinity continues. Nightly meetings are held, and the re-occupation of Jefferson City is openly discussed.

There will be one thousand Home Guards, besides other troops, at Jefferson City by Saturday.

At Tipton, eighteen secessionists were arrested by Boernstein's command including three ministers, reported to have preached secession sermons advising their people that they had better wade knee deep in Union blood than submit to Lincoln. The excitement of the soldiers against them was so great that they were sent to Boonville.

A villainous extra, containing pretended accounts of the cutting up of Sigel near Springfield, was issued to-day by the *Herald*, the editor of which paper is making outrageously incendiary speeches in Boone county.

CAIRO TROOPS BEING PAID.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 18—8 P. M.

A dead body was found yesterday at Bird's Point, near where the skirmish took place a few nights ago. There was a bullet hole squarely through the heart.

Major Eaton, U. S. Paymaster, is here arranging for the payment of the troops, among whom there is great rejoicing.

Companies A and B, Chicago Artillery, were this day mustered into the service for the war, by Capt. Pitcher; eighty-one men of Company A taking the oath, and seventy of Company B.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Committee on Ways and Means will probably fix a duty of 10c per lb on tea of all kinds, 4c on coffee, 24½c on sugar. No propositions for the reduction of duties on iron or steel is likely to succeed. Probably an income tax will be recommended.

Dr. John Julius Guthrie, of North Carolina, having refused to obey orders assigned him, to do duty, has been dismissed from the navy.

The President has approved the sentence of Gen. Butler in regard to Fortress Monroe, and into conflict with the officers of the fort, and has made his grievances the subject of a communication to the War Department.

The last dispatch received by the Mexican Legation announces the death of Ocampo and Gen. Degollado, two of the most illustrious men in Mexico.

Ex-Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, has arrived here. He comes to offer his services to the Government in a military capacity. He was formerly in the United States army.

The Richmond Whig has an official announcement, to the effect that the flag of Confederate navy

Boonville under the command of Col. Bowman and another prisoner of war into custody, and has given notice to the Government that if any harm is done to one of the pirates of the Savannah, it will be followed by retaliation, even to hanging.

Another "contraband" came into the 2d Ohio camp at Alexandria, yesterday afternoon from Fairfax. He states that the rebels are all packed up at Fairfax to-day, and ready to retreat to Manassas at any moment. There are five regiments there.

State of Affairs in Central Missouri—600 Rebels in Pettis County.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 16.—The detachment from here returned from Tipton at 3 o'clock last night. They surrounded the town and arrested 18 secessionists, and brought them here.

Col. J. Donnelly left for St. Louis by the 12 o'clock train, under guard.

A prominent citizen of Pettis county arrived here this morning, and reports that 600 secessionists had assembled near Georgetown, and had three pieces of artillery. There are constant accessions to their number.

[The mail carrier reports that Maj Harris (of the Palmyra affair), with a force of over 3,000 men, was at Wood Springs, twelve miles beyond Fulton, on the Mexico road, at 11 o'clock this morning. Col. McNeil arrived at New Bloomfield at noon, and expected to reach Fulton to-night. The bowmen along the road from Fulton deserted to their colors in droves from fear of the approach of Sigel.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The Washington correspondent of the *Anzeiger* says Capt. Sweeney's appointment as Brigadier General of Missouri volunteers, confirmed by the Senate, was signed by the Government, and orders have been issued calling him and his company of regulars to join his regiment of 51 infantry at Washington.

Respectable authority says Col. Sigel will be made Brigadier General.

The Iron Mountain Railroad Company is conveying a detachment of Col. Smith's regiment of Zouaves, was fired into yesterday from the woods about three miles from Ste. Genevieve, by Capt. Hammel, at the junction, with considerable coolness, ordered his men to break ranks, each pick his man, fire, and then retreating to the woods on the other side of the road, each man, if possible, get behind a tree.

A moment more and they poured a volley into the bushes. The shot was promptly returned and a brisk engagement was progressing, when an officer, apparently a Colonel, accompanied by an officer of inferior rank, sprang out into the road, and waving all the line of his voice, "Stop! stop! For God's sake, stop—you're shooting your own men! Don't you remember Sue squad last night on last night with Captain ——? *Washington! Washington!*" "Washington" was undoubtedly the rebel watchword. The officers and their men were nuliform almost precisely like the First Vermont regiment, and for a moment Captain Hammel looked upon them with the terrible belief that he had been firing upon members of that regiment who were out upon an expedition, unknown to him. The next moment, however, he discovered the white secession ribbon upon their hats, and ordered his men to fire. There were three Minie rifles in the company, and two of these—one in the hands of Sergeant Martin—were aimed at the two officers. Both were shot fatally. The ball from Martin's rifle entered the left side of the rebel Colonel. He placed both his hands upon the wound and fell. The other officer appeared to have been hit in the head or neck. He also fell, dropping the musket in his hand.

A number of soldiers immediately thereupon rushed from the bushes, dragged him in after them, the ground and bushes being deeply died with blood on the spot. The firing then continued briskly on both sides for several minutes, when the rebels, hastily gathering up their dead and wounded, fled in great confusion up the road. At this juncture, and just as Captain Hammel and his men had formed to pursue them, having just reloaded their pieces, he was surprised to see a company of about eighty dragoons, with a field piece, sweeping down toward them. Mr. Morris did the best for his principal that could have been done under the circumstances—and got the best that the market could afford at the price. If he had been authorized to pay better prices, he could have bought better cattle.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 16, 1861.

FREIGHTS—During the past week a large fleet of vessels arrived from below, and although there was a good demand for freight room, and much activity in shipments, rates show a decline of 1½@ 2c per bushel on grain to Buffalo since the date of our last weekly review. The lowest point reached during the week was 4c for corn to Buffalo—at which was the ruling rate paid on Friday last. On Saturday and yesterday vessel owners were firm, and 4¼@4½c was paid; but to-day the engagements were all at 4¼c. Quite a large fleet of vessels are now engaged during the week for Kingston with wheat, at 9½c—principally the inside figure; but to other Lake Ontario ports the demand for vessels has been very limited.

TO-DAY engagements were as follows:—To Buffalo: Prop Kenosha, hence Colorado, Constitution, Huron; schrs Gamecock, Goodel—all with corn, at 4½c; schrs Echo, 170, at 5c—chartered last night. To Kingston: Schr Montezuma, wheat, at 8c.

WATER AND RAIL FREIGHTS.—The various transportation companies have been carrying flour during the week at 70c to New York—water to Buffalo and thence by rail, or 80c to Boston. By rail to Toledo, water on Lake Erie, and thence by rail the rates are 50c to New York, and 60c to Boston. By water to Goderich, and thence by rail, the rates are: Flour to Boston, 90c; to New York, 80c; to Montreal, 70c; to Portland, $1.15c.

ALL RAIL RATES.—There is no change since the date of our last weekly review. Fourth class goods to New York, 80c; to Boston, 90c; to Baltimore and Philadelphia, 42c. The rates for grain are: To Cleveland, 16c ₱ 100 lbs; to Erie, 20c; to Oswego, 20c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22c; to Cleveland, 22c.

FLOUR—The receipts and shipments during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipped'ts.
By Lake	2,000	20,000
By Canal	200	1,000
By Illinois & Michigan C. R. R.	2,400	2,400
By Illinois Central Railroad	2,400	2,400
By Chicago & Rock Island R. R.	2,400	2,400
By Chicago & Galena R. R.	2,400	2,400
By Chicago, Alton & St. L. R. R.	2,400	2,400
By Chicago & Mil. & St. P. R. R.	2,400	2,400
By Chicago & Mil. & St. P. R. R. (Fox River Branch)	1,200	1,200
By Chicago & Northwestern R. R.	2,400	2,400
By Mich. South. R. R.	2,400	2,400
By Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne R. R.	2,400	2,400
Total last week	29,000	29,000
Total previous week	29,000	29,000
Corresponding week in 1860	29,000	29,000
Corresponding week in 1859	29,000	29,000

From the above table it will be seen that the movement of flour is unchanged since our last review—more so than was generally anticipated under the low prices that prevail.

The market during the week has been buoyant and prices have advanced 10@20c. The demand has been chiefly for shipping, although there has also been an active speculative inquiry. The hoisting season now being considered as drawing to a close, a reaction in the market is looked for as soon as the monetary affairs of the country are in a more settled condition.

TO-DAY the market was brisk and firm, but without any material change in quotations. The sales were: 2000 bu River Yellow at 39c f. o. b.; 2000 bu Yellow in store at 38c; 20,000 bu Canal Mixed at 37½c; 5,000 bu do at 37½c f. o. b.; 4000 bu old receipts Mixed in store at 39½c; 10,000 bu July receipts do at 39½c; 60,000 bu do at 38c; 500 bu Rejected in store at 17c; 10,000 bu do at 18c.

OATS—Received last week, 36,548 bu; shipped 29,216 bu. The market for oats during the week has been active, with a good shipping inquiry, and prices close at an advance on the week of 1½c ₱ bushel.

TO-DAY the market ruled ½c higher than yesterday. Sales, 1000 bu No. 1 in store at 14½c; 2000 bu do at 15c.

RYE—Received last week, 4,913 bu; none shipped. The market during the week has been almost entirely neglected—there being little or no shipping inquiry. TO-DAY the sales were: 600 bu No. 1 in store at 30c; 400 bu do at 30½c.

BARLEY—Received last week, 7,593 bu; shipped, 4,417 bu. There has been rather more inquiry for No. 2 by shippers during the past week, and the market has advanced 2@3c—the latest transactions being at 34c in store. TO-DAY, 350 bags prime were sold at 36c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received last week, 329 bbls; shipped, 3,213 bbls. The market continues quiet and without any material change in prices. TO-DAY 120 bbls were sold at 19c; city wines sell in small lots to the trade at 18c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal and dull at 20@20c.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market remains inactive. Owing to the improvement in eastern markets, holders of Mess Pork are more hopeful, and they asked $15.00 for winter packed; but there is no demand, although there have been some inquiries as to the price from New York. Dressed Hogs are retailing at 5c, and Shoulders at 6c; but there is no demand at wholesale. Lard is also dull and nominal at 8@8½c.

TALLOW—There is a limited shipping inquiry and the market is steady at 6@6½c for country, and 6¼@6¾ for city—which quotations about 30 packages were sold during the week.

HIDES—Received, 23,199 lbs; shipped 143,075 lbs. The market continues quiet and steady. We quote; Dry Flint, 12½@13c; Dry Salted, 6@7c; Green Salted, 4½@5c; Green, 2½@3½c.

WOOL—Received last week, 31,839 lbs; shipped 26,026 lbs. It is almost impossible to give our readers any idea of this market. The buyers are very few, and the prices offered are so far below the views of sellers that the sales are of the most trifling character. A few lots of 2@3c blood were sold during the week at 20@25c; and common native at 18c. There are some fine lots of ¾ to full blood fleece held at 26@30c without buyers.

FRUITS—Green Apples are arriving more freely, and the sales range from $3.00@3.50 ₱ bri. Oranges are out of the market. Lemons are in limited supply at $4.00@4.50 for Sicily, and $5.00@5.50 for French. Dried Fruits are quiet and unchanged. Apples, 3@3½c; Unpeeled Peaches, 3@3½c.

BROOM CORN—Received last week, 11,200 lbs; shipped, 10,000 lbs. The trade continues very light, and there is an unusually wide range in quotations. Prime brush is quoted at 2½@3 00; medium, $2@2.50 00; common, $1@2.00.00. There was a lot of 100 tons very extra quality offered a day or two since on 'Change at $100, without buyers.

SALT—Received last week, 27,321 brls; shipped 3,440 brls. The demand is fair and the market steady at $1.30 ₱ bri for Fine and Coarse, and $2.75 for Dairy.

POTATOES—Old potatoes are out of the market, and the supply of new is light, closing with sales at 60@75c ₱ bushel.

BEANS—The demand for Beans is quite active, and the market is firm. We quote:—Navy, $1.12½@1.30; Mixed, 90@1.00. To-day, 40 bushels good Mixed were sold at $1 00.

BUTTER—The stock of common butter on hand is heavy, and under a limited demand the market is extremely dull and stagnant. We quote:—Common, 8skin and roll, 4½@5½c; fair to good do, 6@ 7c; Dairy, 8@10c.

CHEESE—Dull. We quote—Hamburgh, 9½@ 10c; Western Reserve, 7@8½c; Illinois, 6@7c.

LARD—In good supply. To-day the sales were: —10 brls at 6½c; 10 brls at 7c.

POULTRY—The demand for all kinds of Poultry is light. We quote:—Spring Chickens, $1.12½ @1.75 ₱ doz; Turkeys, 4½@5c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—In consequence of the prospect of a duty on nearly all kinds of groceries, the near fut is very firm, and we quote an advance to engage on the week of 1@1½c ₱ lb. Coffee are steady and firm. Teas have very materially advanced. We quote:

SUGARS—N. O. common ..... @—c
" good common ..... @—c
" prime to prime ..... @—c
" fair to prime ..... @—c
" prime to choice ..... @—c
N. Y. refined whites ..... @—c
" yellows ..... @—c
Crushed ..... @—c
Powdered ..... @—c
Granulated ..... @—c
Coffee A ..... @—c
" Rio ..... @—c
" Laguayra ..... @—c
" Mocha ..... @—c
Teas—Imperial ..... @—c
" Gunpowder ..... @—c
" Young Hyson ..... @—c
" Hyson ..... @—c
" Oolong ..... @—c
" Souchong ..... @—c

FISH—Received last week by Lake, 870 pkgs. Under a limited demand the market closes dull at a decline on the week of 10@25c. We quote:

	Bbls.	Half bbls.	Kits.
No 1 Whitefish, Mr brls			
No 2 "			
No 1 Trout, Mr brls			
No 2 "			

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1861.

SUNDAY EVENING, July 15, 1861.

The receipts of Cattle and Hogs during the past week compare with those of the two weeks previous as follows:

	Week ending July 15.	Week ending July 8.	Week ending July 1.
Beef Cattle, No.	2,291	2,122	1,600
Hogs, No.	1,700	2,141	3,300

The receipts during the first eight days of 1860 were 1,754 Cattle and 8,350 Hogs; and in 1859, 654 Cattle and 1,575 Hogs.

BEEF CATTLE—The above table demonstrates that low prices and dull markets until eventually spell on the receipts, which show a decrease of 1,000 head on those of last week, and 1,000 head on the receipts of the week previous. The dull state of this market during the middle of the week, along with the decline in New York on Wednesday last no doubt tended to check the supplies—many drovers keeping back their stock till the markets begin to take an upward turn. On Saturday there was a fair supply in the yards, and the prospects were gloomy enough—as buyers would not pay over $3.25 for the best offered. On Sunday morning, however, the market was so much lighter than usual, and the quality of the stock on hand inferior, that the market for good shipping Cattle became firmer, and sales were effected equal to $3.50@3.75 for fair to prime—showing an advance of 5@10c on the closing prices of last Monday. There was no ——— transaction however on account of Sunday, which constituted the both of Cattle and Hogs—market closing rather quiet. Canada may be quoted at a trifle firmer on account of the scarcity of prime cattle, but the demand is light. Before the recession to choice extras. Dry Hides steady at $3.00@3.50. Corn meal quiet and nominally as follows:

WHISKY—Without material change. Sales 40@ bbls at 17½c.

CALVES—The supply of sound wheat is small and with a fair export demand, market may be quoted 1c better. Sales 2,000 bu Milwaukee club at 78c; 15,000 bu No 1 Chicago spring at 76c; 6,000 bu No 2 do at 74c; 2,000 bu do at 73c; 2,000 bu No 3 do at 70c; 2,000 bu fair demand with market steady. Sales 14,000 bu at 19c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged at 2½@ 3c for corn to New York. Engagements:

IMPORTS—6,000 bbls flour; 16,000 bu wheat; 10,000 bu corn; 1,000 bu barley; 1,000 bu rye.

EXPORTS—4,000 bbls flour; 15,000 bu wheat; 60,000 bu corn; 20,000 bu oats; 15,000 bu rye.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Corn—Wheat is better demand; advanced 1c; sales had night 11,000 last year 3,000 Chicago spring at 76c; to-day 16 000 bu sold at 76c; 2,000 bu at 77c. Corn quiet; sales last evening 12,500 bush Western mixed at 34½. Oats—Western held at 24½; sales at 24c.

RYE—Quiet; sales 10 000 bbls at 14c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour 2c. Wheat 2½c. Corn 2½c.

N Y LAKE IMPORTS—620 brls flour, 40,000 bush wheat, 55,000 bush corn, 34,000 bush 170, 24,300 bush barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—9,000 flour, 25,000 bush to boat, 10,500 bush corn, 34,000 bush rye.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Flour may be quoted 1c better, with rather more inquiry for export and home trade. Sales 12,000 brls $3.75@4.00 for superfine western; $4.05@4.15 for common to medium extra western; $4.05@4.20 for shipping brands extra do; $4.20@4.40 for extra Ohio; $4.05@4.20 for mixed to good extra do; $4.20@4.40 for trade and family brands do; $4.05@4.20 for superfine Genesee; $4.20@4.40 for extra do—market closing rather quiet. Canada may be quoted a trifle firmer on common grades, with sales of 300 brls at $4.00@4.10 for ordinary to fair extra; $4.15@4.30 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $3.00@3.80. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Receipts and shipments during the past week, with the source of supply and the route of export, will be found in the following table:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
By Lake	1,200,179	1,200,179
By Canal	819,968	
By C. C. U. R.	46,229	
By I. C. R. R.	119,350	
By C. R. I. & P. R. R.	47,000	
By C. R. & Q. R.	131,684	
By C. & St. Louis R. R.	62,062	
By C. & M. R. R.	474	
By C. & S. R. R.	900	
By Illinois & Michigan Canal, Ottawa		9,200
By Pittsburgh & Ft Wayne. R. R.		
Total last week	2,385,973	1,109,494
Total previous week	2,354,666	1,107,026
Corresponding week in 1860	2,045,000	645,000
Corresponding week in 1859	2,304,553	880,005

From the above table it will be seen that the movement of wheat is unchanged since our last review—more so than was generally anticipated under the low prices that prevail.

The market during the week has been buoyant and prices have advanced 1@2c. The demand has been chiefly for shipping, although there has also been an active speculative inquiry. The hoisting season now being considered as drawing to a close, a reaction in the market is looked for as soon as the monetary affairs of the country are in a more settled condition.

TO-DAY the market was brisk and firm, but without any material change in quotations. The sales were: 2000 bu River Yellow at 39c f. o. b.; 2000 bu Yellow in store at 38c; 20,000 bu Canal Mixed at 37½c; 5,000 bu do at 37½c f. o. b.; 4000 bu old receipts Mixed in store at 39½c; 10,000 bu July receipts do at 39½c; 60,000 bu do at 38c; 500 bu Rejected in store at 17c; 10,000 bu do at 18c.

OATS—Received last week, 36,548 b

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

"It Grows very Dark, Mother—very Dark."

Our boys died game. One was ordered to fall in rank. He answered quietly, "I will if I can." His arm hung shattered by his side, and he was bleeding to death. He did bleed to death. His last words brought tears to the eyes of all around. He murmured, "It grows very dark, mother—very dark." Poor fellow, his thoughts were far away at his peaceful home in Ohio.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The crimson tide was ebbing, and the pulse grew weak and faint,
But the lips of that brave soldier scorned e'en now to make complaint;
"Fall in rank," a voice called to him—calm and low was his reply:
"Yes, if I can I'll do it—I will do it though I die."
And he murmured when the life-light had died out to just a spark,
"It is growing very dark, mother—growing very dark."

There were tears in manly eyes, then, and manly heads were bowed,
Though the balls flew thick around them, and the cannon thundered loud,
They gathered round the spot where the dying soldier lay,
To catch the broken accents he was struggling then to say,
And a change came o'er the features where Death had set his mark—
"It is growing very dark, mother—growing very dark."

Far away his mind had wandered to Ohio's hills and vales,
Where the loved ones watched and waited with that love that never fails;
He was with them as in childhood, seated in the cottage door,
Where he watched the evening shadows slowly creeping on the floor.
Bend down closely, comrades, closely, he is speaking now, and hark!—
"It is growing very dark, mother—very, very dark."

He was dreaming of his mother, that her loving hand was pressed
On his brow for one short moment ere he sank away to rest;
That her lips were now imprinting a kiss upon his cheek,
And a voice he well remembered spoke so soft, and low and meek.
Her gentle form was near him, her footstep he could mark,
"But 'tis growing very dark, mother—mother—very dark."

And the eye that once had kindled, flashing forth with patriot light,
Slowly glazing, vainly strove to pierce the gathering gloom of night;
Ah! poor soldier—ah! fond mother, you are severed now for aye,
Cold and pulseless, there he lies now, where he breathed his life away.
Through this heavy cloud of sorrow shines there not one heavenly spark?
Ah! it has grown dark, mother, very, *very* dark.

Gather round him, soldiers, gather, fold his hands and close his eyes.
Near, *another* one is dying. "Rally round our flag!" he cries.
"Heaven protect it—fight on, comrades, speedily avenge our death!"
Then his voice grew low and falt'ring, slower came each painful breath.
Two brave forms lay side by side there; Death had loved a shining mark,
And two sad mothers say, "It has grown dark, ah! *very* dark."

SALEM, Ind., July 3, 1861. Z. R.

THE FARM.

WORN OUT FARMS.

Sometimes—in fact quite frequently—the occupant of an old farm finds that his land is less productive than he desires; that, for some reason, every crop is more or less of a failure. He may generally find that reason in the mismanagement of the soil; that it has been under an exhausting course of cropping and tilling, in which little care has been taken to keep up its fertility or restore the elements used up in the products removed, and that finally it has become *worn out* in the service of a hard master, who did not understand or could not appreciate the principles upon which depends the productiveness of the soil. At any rate, the course pursued indicates such ignorance or negligence, and it is very certain that such is the usual result. Now, what course offers the best remedy in such a case, supposing the farmer would "turn over a new leaf," or that the farm has come into new hands, who seek to repair the injury it has suffered, and restore the elements of productiveness exhausted, so that good crops may be the rule and not the exception as heretofore? We shall offer only a few hints on the subject, but trust these hints may not be without bearing and influence on every interested reader. In the first place, if it has not already been done, we would divide the farm into fields convenient of acres, and suited to the course of cultivation to be pursued. The size and number of the fields would depend on the extent of the farm, and the rotation of crops engaged in, but should not exceed the maximum amount of manure available for applying thereto, at least for one year, during each rotation. The second thing in importance and effect would be to commence the *thorough drainage* of the farm. Where to begin would depend on the "lay of the land" for convenient outlet, the needs of different fields in this respect, and the present value of the product given. If the capital was small, or the result thought problematical, the field requiring the least outlay for drainage might be taken first; but with plentiful means, we should commence with that needing most work, and where the enhancement in value would be most apparent from the large increase in products effected.

Thirdly, and of equal importance, perhaps, is the thorough and deep cultivation of the soil. We think it will be difficult to find "a worn out farm" which has been managed under this system; the culture has been shallow and careless instead. Very often but a few inches of the top soil has been exhausted, and thorough cultivation is all that is needed to make the farm productive again. Any one seeking to improve a worn soil should experiment, at least, in deep plowing and subsoiling in connection with other measures of amelioration and enrichment. Upon a drained and deeply cultivated soil, manure is of largely increased value. For this reason we have placed these operations first on the list. A wet, cold soil must be made dry and warm before any large increase in product can be looked for. A hard, shallow soil must be rendered deep and mellow before it can hold food for the growth of crops in the best state to assist their productions. Properly drained and worked, it will be but little affected by extremes of drouth or moisture, and the *uncertainty* of a crop always existing on an undrained, shallow soil, will be mainly removed.

Hence, in the fourth place, the great means of great and continued productiveness, is *manure*. We must feed the soil if we would have it feed our animals and ourselves. We must return for the valuable commodities it gives us the refuse remaining from their consumption, or at least an amount sufficient to make good the loss. No available resource of fertilizing material should be neglected; nothing which will feed vegetable growth should be allowed to go to waste. Lime, plaster, bones, ashes, etc., are often most profitable applications to the soil, stimulating its dormant elements or preparing them for use—thus repaying their cost annually for years, and, employed in addition to barnyard and green manures, bring these into more profitable action in the production of the various farm crops. We may hint, lastly, at the kind of farming to be pursued. It will be most securely and most cheaply managed, if of a mixed character—embracing grain and stock-growing—the feeding out upon the farm of considerable portions of its products. In no other way can we conveniently market the crops and retain the manure to feed the soil. By no other method are we so well ensured against the effect of "bad years," which frequently fall on some product or other, to the destruction of all profit therefrom.

DEEPENING THE SOIL.

Almost any soil may be made to reach a certain medium degree of excellence, but in going beyond this, much will depend upon what sort of sub soil there is beneath it; it may be too open or gravelly to retain moisture or manures, or it may contain qualities poisonous to the roots of plants. The soil may be deepened at little cost and to great advantage when it is underlaid with a strong unctuous, fine grained sub-soil of loam or of clay loam, that holds fertilizing matter well, and on suitable exposure to the atmosphere slakes or disintegrates willingly, so that it is susceptible of a fine mellow tilth. A sub-soil of this kind brought to the surface by deep plowing, enlivened by atmospheric influence, high manuring and thorough cultivation, and mixed with the older surface soil, will give better tilth and increased production, the land better withstands the peculiarities of a too wet or too dry season; the roots of vegetation form a stronger hold upon the soil, and the crops are not so easily injured by winds and storms; the manure may be suitably inclosed in mellow earth near the surface, where it has a greater and more lasting effect upon the land; and when the land is laid down to grass, it holds out longer in productive mowing, because the roots having a deeper range, do not so soon become entangled in a web near the surface, and the sod is not so soon "bound out."

With a dressing of 25 loads of compost per acre, it would be safe to plow eight or nine inches deep where such a subsoil is turned up—with 40 loads per acre, still deeper—supposing that six or seven inches was the maximum depth previously attained. This is going down two or three inches at once; but if the subsoil is poor, or inclined to be sandy or gravelly, and the surface soil is loose and hungry, the process of deepening must necessarily be more gradual, bringing up not more than an inch or so of the lower soil at each rotation of crops and manuring that generously. As in all other operations, good judgment must preside over one's attempts to deepen the soil, and the particular circumstances of the case in hand must temper and govern the action. Where deep plowing is to be practiced, it is usually desirable to do it in the fall, and give the upturned subsoil the benefit of exposure to the action of the weather till the following spring. The common grubworms and the cutworms are a good deal disturbed and cleared out of the bed by late fall plowing. But fall plowing is not absolutely requisite, and if convenience were better consulted by plowing in the spring, it may be done then with success.

REDUCING BONES TO POWDER.

A great obstacle to the use of bones as a fertilizer, arising from the difficulty of reducing them to a condition in which they are readily applied and rendered immediately available to the plant. Bone mills are costly, and require considerable power, and oil of vitriol or other chemicals are not always accessible to the farmer. The following process necessitates neither of these alternatives, and calls for no money outlay, except it be for labor. It is said to have been first communicated to the agricultural public of England by Mr. Pusey, and Prof. J. W. Johnston, of the Yale Analytical Laboratory, has now published it, for the benefit of our farmers who do not quite know how to use their bones:—

"The process depends upon the fact that bones consist, to the amount of one-third their weight, of cartilage or animal matter, which, under the influence of warmth or moisture, readily decomposes (ferments or decays) and loses its texture, so that the bones fall to dust. From the closeness and solidity of the bony structure, decay is excited and maintained with some difficulty. A single bone or a heap of bones never decay alone, but dry and harden on exposure. If, however, bones in quantity be brought into close contact with some easily fermentable, moist substance, but little time elapses before decay sets in.

"So, too, if fresh crushed bones are mixed with sand soil, or any powdery matter that fills up the spaces between the fragments of the bone and makes the heap compact, and then are moistened with pure water, the same result takes place in warm weather, though more slowly. The practical process may be as follows: The bones, if whole, should be broken up as far as convenient by a single sledge hammer, and made into alternate layers of sand, loam, saw-dust, leached ashes, coal ashes, or swamp muck, using just enough of any one of these materials to fill compactly the cavities among the bones, but hardly more. Begin with a thick layer of earth or muck, and as the pile is raised, pour on stale urine or dung-heap liquor enough to moisten the whole mass thoroughly, and finally cover a foot thick with soil or muck.

"In warm weather the decomposition goes on at once, and in from two to six or more weeks the bones will have entirely or nearly disappeared. If the fermentation should spend itself without reducing the bones sufficiently, the heap may be overhauled and built up again, moistening with liquid manure and covering as before. By thrusting a pole or bar into the heap, the progress of decomposition may be traced from the heat and odor evolved. Should the heap become heated to the surface, so that the ammonia escapes, as may be judged by the smell, it may be covered still more thickly with earth or muck. The larger the heap the finer the bones, and the more stale urine or dung-liquor they have been made to absorb, the more rapid and complete will be the disintegration. In these heaps, horse dung or other manure may replace the ashes, etc.; but earth or muck should be used to cover the heap.

This bone compost contains the phosphates of lime in a finely divided state, and the nitrogen of the cartilage which has mostly passed into ammonia or nitrates, is retained perfectly by the absorbent earth or muck. When carefully prepared, this manure is adapted to be delivered from a drill-machine with seeds, and, according to English farmers, fully replaces in nearly every case the superphosphate made by the help of oil of vitrol.

TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

We have been long satisfied that the best time to cut timber is in summer, provided it is not left in the log, but is immediately worked up into boards, rails, or whatever intended. It dries rapidly, and becomes hard and sound, cut and saw basswood in summer, and in a few weeks it will become thoroughly seasoned, and will finally harden so as almost to resemble horn, cut it in winter, and it will be so long in seasoning as to become partly decayed before the process can be completed. No doubt, the presence of the water or sap in great abundance in winter, and especially hastens this incipient decay. Rails cut and split in summer, and the bark peeled to hasten drying have lasted twice as long as winter cut rails. A correspondent of the *N. E. Farmer*, says he cut and split a chestnut tree early in summer, and it "dried the best and brightest wood he ever cut." It is the practice to cut nearly all timber in the comparative leisure of winter; but there is no doubt that it would be better to pay a higher price to have it done in summer. We would especially invite observation and attention to the subject.

Another correspondent of the *Farmer* reports an experiment on the durability of posts, which we re-arrange and condense. The timber used was Yellow Oak; it was cut in winter, and each log was large enough to split into two bar-posts, which were set the following spring. *First Pair*—Butt end down, one charred. Both rotted off the third year; the upper ends were then put in the ground, and they lasted seven years more. *Second Pair*—Butt end down, one salted by boring and plugging. Salted posts gave out the second year; the unsalted the fourth year. The ends were then reversed, and each lasted about eight years longer. *Third Pair*—One butt down, the other butt up. The butt rotted off the third year, the the other the fourth. The ends were reversed, and the new butt rotted one year the soonest. *Fourth Pair*—Small ends down, one salted. Both rotted off the fourth year, and being reversed, lasted four years more.

It will be seen that the charring did no good, and salting a green post is useless, if not injurious. All the experiments indicate decidedly that posts set reversed last longest; and it appears that seasoned posts last longer than green—the seasoned small ends in the first experiment lasting about twice as long as the green small ends in the fourth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cutting off Cows' Teats.—Cows sometimes have extra teats, giving little or no milk, and often very much in the way of milking. These may be readily removed, according to a statement of S. Edwards Tod, in the Boston *Cultivator*, and we copy his account of one operation:

"Some four years ago, one of my best cows (then a heifer) had a teat, as large as a man's thumb, close to one of the hindermost teats. The calf would suck it, but we could not milk it, because it was so small and so close to the large one. As such an arrangement was very unpleasant when milking, I ventured to try an experiment at removing the small one. The cow was tied securely in the stall by her head, and her two hind legs tied together, so that she could not kick. Now, with the pliers, I twisted the ends of a piece of very small wire together, after it had been put around the teat close to the roots or large end of it. The wire was twisted up so slightly that all circulation was cut off; and the base of it healed up neatly, leaving no lesion. That teat has never given us any trouble since. It never produced soreness in the udder, as I feared it might, while the wire was on it, and after the teat dropped off, healed in a few days."

GARDENS FOR HEALTH.

On every side, we hear it said that American merchants, lawyers, and mechanics are annually growing feebler, and becoming shorter lived, and all for lack of cheerful exercise in the open air. This fact is becoming widely known has to the establishment of gymnasiums, boat clubs, ball clubs, etc., all over the country. For persons who cannot get muscular exercise in any other way, this is all very well. But he who can get control of ground enough for a garden, will be much better off, and especially if he owns the garden. This pleasing occupation is far more healthful than wrenching gymnastics practiced by the clock, or the highly exciting and overtiring exertions of boat-racing, and ball-playing. Morning and evening spent at home—pruning and hoeing and weeding and training so employed. How can one help being happy and healthy? It would be an evil day for a man so situated, to hire a gardner to do all his work, what harm is there in a little sweat, a little dirt, and a few blisters, if thereby one keeps dyspepsia and ill health generally at a distance.

Hay and Feed for Horses.—In answer to the question, how much hay is required for a 1,000 lb. horse, the hay cut and mixed with two quarts of meal, the editor of the *N. E. Farmer* replies that "it depends partly on the work the horse is doing, and partly on the animal himself," adding, "We kept a horse well that weighed 1,100 pounds, upon sixteen pounds of hay per day, cut and mixed with two quarts of corn-meal—half in the morning and the other half at night, and at noon four quarts of carrots. Upon this feed he worked every day, and kept in good condition."

Weed and Hoe.—It is calculated that a single pigweed, if left undisturbed, will ripen more than 10,000 seeds, each capable of producing a successor. The seeds of the dock sometimes number over 13,000 on a single plant, and the toad flax leaves provision for more than 45,000 plants the following year. Burdock will multiply 21,000 fold, and the common stinging nettle ripens 100,000 seeds. Scarcely a weed comes to maturity without scattering from 1000 to 10,000 or more seeds, to injure crops and annoy the cultivator.

Post and Rail Fence.—The increasing scarcity of fencing materials has led to various economical devices and improvements on the old heavy zig-zag fences, and we notice a new one proposed by a correspondent of the *Homestead*. It is to attach the rails of our old worn fences to posts like boards, thus making a fence as durable as boards, and requiring only half the number of posts usually needed. The posts should be set firmly, at least two and a half feet deep, and built end up, and with the widest side of the posts in the direction that the fence runs, as tending to prevent heaving and to resist side pressure. A ridge of earth, a foot or eighteen inches high, running the whole length of the fence, and directly under it, will save one rail each length. This ridge may be easily made by first turning two furrows together with a plow, and then laying other furrow slices (grass side up) on the top of the first two. The rails may be attached to the posts with spikes of proper size and length. Three rails over the ridge of earth, attached to the sides of posts, and another spiked on the tops of the posts, will usually make a fence sufficiently high and substantial. Where there is a scarcity of rails, a strand of fence-wire may be used in lieu of the top rail, or a long pole is better, of sufficient size to be split in halves and spiked on to the tops of the posts.

The Mignonette as a Tree.—Buy a pot of ordinary mignonette. This pot will probably contain a tuft composed of many plants, produced from seeds. Pull up all but one; and, as a mignonette is one of the most rustic of plants, which may be treated without any delicacy, the single plant that is left in the middle of the pot may be rigorously trimmed, leaving only one shoot. This shoot you must attach to a slender stick of white osier. The extremity of this shoot will put forth a bunch of flower buds, this must be cut off entirely, leaving not a single bud. The stalk, in consequence of this treatment, will put out a multitude of young shoots, which must be allowed to develop freely, until they are about three and a half inches long. Then select out of these, four, six or eight, according to the strength of the plant, with equal spaces between them. Now, with a slender rod of white osier, or better a piece of whalebone, make a hoop, and attach your shoots to it, supported at the proper height. When they have grown five or three inches longer, and are going to bloom, support them by a second hoop like the first. Let them bloom; but take off the seeds [illegible] before they have time to form, [illegible] [illegible] It will not be long before [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the principal stalk, and also the branches will become woody, and your mignonette will no longer be an herbaceous plant, except at its upper extremities, which will bloom all the year without interruption. It will be truly a tree mignonette, living for an indefinite period; for, with proper treatment, a tree mignonette will live from twelve to fifteen years. I have seen them in Holland double this age.

Sheep Manure.—In England, land is sometimes manured by confining sheep at night on a small surface, and moving the fence or hurdles, till a whole field has been treated to a few nights' lodging. The dressing thus given by three hundred sheep, Stephens says, is sufficient in a week for an acre, and is worth fifteen dollars.

OFF FOR THE WARS.

Departure of the Zouave Regiment.

The Gallant 19th en route for Missouri

The 19th Regiment left this city last evening en route for the seat of war in Missouri, intending to delay in Quincy only long enough to receive and apportion their remaining equipments, now on the way to that place. Some four weeks ago, Col. John B. Turchin first drew his sword at the head of this Regiment, rapid progress has since been made in all that is soldierly. They have advanced finely in drill under experienced instructors, and their camp has assumed the order and decorum of complete war footing.

All that has been needed has been greater diligence on the part of those to whom our troops look for uniforms and equipments. If Quartermaster General Wood and Adjutant General Mather are of any service in their respective offices in Springfield, it would be better service to the State, if they remain there. If they are worth more to the country by following the camps into Missouri, we could wish their places supplied before they pass over the borders, as much yet remains to be done for our brave troops in their respective offices. The Zouave Regiment has suffered severely from delay. The men go away many of them only half clad. Their uniforms, we are glad to find reason to believe will await their arrival in Quincy.

In no long time after it was first promulgated at Camp Long that the Regiment was under marching orders an immense stir was the result. The boys were in transports of delight, no strong terms as those will acknowledge who witnessed the modes of manifesting their satisfaction chosen by the troops, especially that portion of them who had a long and dull camp experience at Springfield before going into camp here. To know that action is before them was to realize what they have long desired.

It was not at first known whether their destination was to be East or West. Indeed the earliest rumor stated that they were to go to Virginia. Late, it came to be understood that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Company were preparing their special trains for conveying the Regiment to Quincy, to leave at 9 P. M. last evening.

The entire day at Camp Long was a succession of scenes, incident, all the world over, to the "soldier's departure." There were leave-takings from morning until night, and all day long the street cars carried full loads to and from the city, of Zouaves and their friends. At 4 o'clock by Col. Turchin's orders the tents were struck. The heaps of baggage and camp equipage were made up and loaded upon drays and taken to the Lake Shore at Cottage Grove, where, on the side track it was put upon a special freight train of C. B. & Q., in waiting.

Permission was given to very many of our home Zouaves to visit their friends in the city, and throughout the earlier portions of the day were seen in every part of the city. At 7 P. M. the regiment was drawn up in line in marching order, awaiting the arrival of Col. Turchin. A little later the order came from him to march.

It was at first proposed by the railroad officers to run the cars down on the side track and take the troops on board at Cottage Grove, and Col. Turchin, not unwilling to save the troops a needless march consented. But at the general desire of the men themselves it was decided that the embarkation should take place at the Lake Shore Depot.

A little after 8 P. M., the entire regiment, led by Lieut. Col. Scott, left their late camp and wheeled into Cottage Grove avenue for their march cityward. An intense concourse of spectators, interested friends, or mere lookers on, had some time previous lined every foot of the route of the march, or followed it throughout.

The following is the list of Regimental officers:

John B. Turchin, Colonel.
Joseph R. Scott, Lieutenant Colonel.
Fred. Harding, Major.
Chauncey Miller, Adjutant.
Robert W. Wetherell, Quartermaster.
S. C. Blake, Surgeon.
P. H. Bailhache, Assistant Surgeon.
R. E. Haverty, Quartermaster's Sergeant.
Wm. Sackett, Sergeant Major.

Company A, Captain Hayden, formerly Chicago Zouaves, have the right of the Regiment. Company K, Captain Clybourne, formerly Company B, Chicago Zouaves, have the left. The Highland Guards, Captain Raffin, is the Color Company.

The various companies in the regiment have now been lettered as follows:

Company A, Chicago Zouaves, Capt. Hayden.
Company B, Elmira Rifles, Capt. Stewart.
Company C, Chicago Zouaves, Capt. Guthrie.
Company D, Chicago Infantry, Capt. Colby.
Company E, Highland Guards, Capt. Raffin.
Company F, Cass Co. Guard, Capt. Allard.
Company G, Sappers and Miners, Chicago, Capt. Williams.
Company H, Moline Rifles, Capt. Garriott.
Company I, Anti-Beauregards, Capt. Howard.
Company K, Chicago Zouaves, Capt. Clybourne.

As has been stated in our columns, Rev. Henry Cox, pastor of the Wabash avenue M. E. Church, had been invited to accept the chaplaincy of the regiment. He yesterday returned from a visit to Bishop Ames, and as the result declines acceptance, the Bishop not according his consent. This will be received with regret by the regiment.

From the suddenness of departure, the officers of the regiment are not all of them provided with horses. Col. Turchin purchased a noble iron grey yesterday. Others have purchases that will be concluded, and the rest will purchase at Quincy.

While the regiment were in line last evening, a rumor came to the ears of the Captain of Company F, that one of his command was one who should belong only to the *home* guard, and his attention was directed to a smooth faced stripling, who held his musket with a jaunty air enough, and bore scrutiny bravely, answering to the name of "John."

"John" was ordered to advance two paces to the front, and did so. John was told that reasons of sex made it necessary that Company F, should lose *her* from its messes, but John held out stoutly, denied the charge, and produced a letter from *his* mother, bidding John good bye, and saying she gave her son up to her country. (It transpired a little later that the cunning John had stolen this letter from another veritable John.)

All did not avail, however, the captain took away John's musket and bade *her* wait until the enrollment of the Amazon Zouaves begins, when John owned up to the fact, and left the camp. No one knew aught of where this young female patriot came from. If she had an accomplice in the ranks, it was well concealed.

The regiment their in haste of departure go without their Regimental Band, the Light Guard Band having accompanied the Cincinnati excursion, expecting to return to-day in ample season for the then anticipated departure to-morrow night. They will probably join them at Quincy. The column was led last evening by the drum corps only.

They reached the Lake Shore depot a little after 9 P. M., and there found several thousand people waiting to see them off.

There many touching scenes took place as the female relatives of the troops hung about them in leave taking. The boys were in the best of spirits and made the depot ring with their good humor.

At half-past ten the train of twenty cars rolled out of the depot amid farewell cheers of the assembled thousands. They will remain, it is supposed, only a short time in Quincy and then go "over the border." Knowing this material as well as we do we prophesy for them, under their gallant officers a brilliant share in the Missouri campaign. They are to be armed with the best Minie muskets, on reaching Quincy.

Change of Tune in Palmettodom.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, in a recent issue, opens an editorial in the following lugubrious strain:

"*We should prepare for defeat.* In the confidence of our might and courage, this admonition may appear unnecessary, and, in calling to mind the disgraceful behavior of our enemies in recent battles, it may strike us as ridiculous. But it is a natural and wholesome caution, and we urge it with sincerity and earnestness. Our enemies are mustering in large numbers; they are armed with the best weapons; they have been under the instruction of competent officers, and each body is strengthened by the presence of old United States regulars. Some of their Generals have [illegible] and resources. And in addition to all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] decided by strategy, or even [illegible]. A single [illegible] may turn the [illegible] [illegible]. A circumstance, in itself insignificant, may snatch victory from an army at the moment it is about to grasp the glittering prize."

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

Description of the Principal Vessels.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The blockading fleet now employed on our southern coast has assumed a magnitude which will surprise persons who have been in the habit of underrating the naval resources of the United States.

Thirty-seven regular men-of-war, thirty-nine converted steam gun boats, and upwards of one hundred transports, are now actively engaged in the service of the Government. Of course, a large number of these naval vessels and chartered transports are not calculated for offensive operations at sea, but a rough selection of the worst among them would furnish a fleet sufficiently powerful to combat successfully with the best craft in the possession of the rebels.

PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED.

The following ports in the Southern States must be shut out from all commercial intercourse, if the blockade is made as efficient as the recognized law of nations requires:

VIRGINIA.—Norfolk, Portsmouth, Alexandria, Petersburg, Richmond.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Albemarle and Pamlico Sound, Beaufort, Wilmington.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Georgetown, Charleston.
GEORGIA.—Savannah, Brunswick.
FLORIDA.—St. Mary's, Key West, Fort Jefferson, Cedar Keys, St. Mark's, Pensacola.
ALABAMA.—Mobile.
LOUISIANA.—The mouths of the Mississippi river.
TEXAS.—Galveston, Matagorda Bay, Brazos Santiago, mouth of the Rio Grande.

THE REGULAR MEN OF WAR.

The following table shows the number of regular men-of-war now employed in the blockading service, with the number of guns and men on board each vessel, and the tonnage:

Vessel.	Guns.	Officers & men.	Tons.
Steam frigate Minnesota	60	550	3,200
Steam frigate Niagara	12	540	4,580
Steam frigate Wabash	44	500	3,200
Steam frigate Roanoke	44	500	3,400
Steam frigate Colorado	44	500	3,400
Steam frigate Powhatan	10	260	2,415
Steam frigate Mississippi	11	260	1,692
Steam frigate Susquehanna	15	260	2,450
Steam corvette Richmond	14	290	1,929
Steam corvette Brooklyn	14	285	2,070
Steam gunboat Pawnee	8	160	1,289
Steam gunboat Water Witch	5	64	378
Steam gunboat Mohawk	6	110	464
Steam gunboat Wyandotte	6	110	453
Steam gunboat Crusader	8	110	549
Steam gunboat Pocahontas	5	110	694
Steam gunboat Iroquois	4	94	1,016
Sailing frigate Constitution	50	500	1,726
Sailing frigate St. Lawrence	50	500	1,726
Sailing frigate Santee	50	500	1,726
Sailing frigate Sabine	50	500	1,726
Sailing corvette Cumberland	24	300	1,726
Sailing corvette Savannah	24	300	1,726
Sailing corvette Macedonian	24	300	1,341
Sailing corvette Jamestown	22	300	985
Sailing corvette Vincennes	20	300	700
Sailing corvette Vandalia	18	300	783
Sailing corvette St. Louis	20	300	700
Sailing corvette Preble	16	200	566
Sailing corvette Dale	16	200	566
Sailing corvette Marion	16	200	566
Sailing gunboat Seminole	3	200	800
Sailing brig Bainbridge	6	100	259
Sailing brig Perry	6	100	280
Three storeships (armed)	3	170	...
Total	736	10,113	50,229

THE FLAG SHIP.

The Minnesota is the "flag-in-chief" of the blockading fleet, and flies the wide flag of Commodore Stringham of New York. She was hauled in to the wharf at Boston, to be fitted out for the "ready" state on the 4th of June, 1859, before her present occupation was thought of. She left Boston a few weeks since, touched at Hampton Roads, and seized $300,000 worth of ships and tobacco to begin with. The Minnesota is one of our largest screw steam frigates, 3,200 tons burden, rates 40 guns, and was built at Washington in 1855. She is an auxiliary propeller—that is, steam is only used by her in calm weather, or when the winds are adverse. She carries 600 tons of coal, and when under regular steam consumes 31 tons per day. Her propeller is moved by engines of 450 horse power, which, in case of an emergency, may be increased to 800; and the machinery for hoisting and lowering the propeller is remarkably simple but of great force. She has made but one regular cruise—in the East Indies—from which she returned perfectly rotten, in 1858. Although rated for only 40 guns, she now carries between 60 and 70. Two of 11 inch calibre, both mounted at the stern, capable of throwing balls of 100 pounds weight. The same number of guns, of equal size, are placed in position at the bow of the vessel.

THE NIAGARA.

The Niagara (attached to the Florida division of the blockading squadron) is the largest man-of-war in America—probably in the world. Her first and second cruises were made in company with the English frigate Agamemnon, in the Atlantic telegraph expedition, when she was commanded by Captain William H. Hudson, the present commandant of the Navy Yard at Boston. She was next employed in carrying a large number of captured Africans from Charleston, South Carolina, to Liberia. On this cruise she was commanded by Captain John S. Chauncey.

After her return from Monrovia the Niagara laid idle at New York for six or eight months, when she was fitted up for the especial purpose of carrying home the Japanese Ambassadors. A temporary house was built on the spar-deck, running forward to the mainmast, which it has been found necessary to remove, that her full armament can be worked.

The Niagara is a screw frigate of 4,500 tons, and the first vessel of her class in the United States Navy. She was built at Brooklyn, New York, in 1855, from models designed by the late George Steers. The vessel is 345 feet long, 56 feet beam, 33 feet hold, and is propelled by three engines, which can be worked singly or together, up to 2,300 horse power. Her greatest speed, under steam, has been thirteen knots per hour, and under sail alone seventeen knots. She carries 500 men, exclusive of officers. Her armament is the most formidable and effective of any ship in the navy. It consists of 11-inch guns for throwing shells weighing 180 pounds, and shot weighing 270 pounds, a distance of four miles. The guns are all on the spar deck, and working on traverse plates, can be discharged from either side of the ship.

THE WABASH.

The Wabash (Gulf Division) was put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the first week in June, and sailed for Charleston a few days afterwards. She is, without exception, the handsomest and most useful man-of-war in the service. Every particle of her composition is in perfect order. Her armament, machinery, hull and rigging, are examples of neatness. Her former batteries, which could throw a broadside of 1,414 pounds, cost $86,139. The present one will throw two hundred pounds more, and will amount to about $87,000.

The Wabash is one of the five splendid steam frigates constructed in 1855. She is 3,200 tons burden, carries 500 men and 44 guns. Captain Mercer, of Maryland, commands her.

THE ROANOKE.

The Roanoke (Norfolk division) left this port for the Gulf on Sunday. She was built at Norfolk, and nearly broke her back in launching in 1855, and has made only one cruise, which was not by any means a successful one. Having done about a year's important service on the Home station, she returned to Boston and was refitted at a cost of $300,000. Her repairs here, on the present occasion, must have cost $110,000; so that about three years' duty have made her wear and tear, exclusive of all other matters, a tax of $410,000 or nearly $1,300 a week. The Roanoke is 317 feet long, 54½ feet beam, 40 feet hold, and 3,400 tons burden. Her engines occupy only 60 feet of the hold. The shaft of the propeller is 148 feet long. Her armament, which was put on board some days since, consists of two 10 inch pivot guns, weighing over 10,000 pounds each, twenty-eight 9-inch guns, 63 cwt.; two 12 pound heavy howitzers for the launches; and two 12-pound light howitzers for the cutters. The 9-inch and pivots are on the spar deck; there are also 9 inch on the gun-deck.

THE COLORADO.

The steam frigate Colorado (Gulf division) went in commission on the 3d of June, at Boston, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department. The Colorado is 4,300 tons burden, carries 44 guns, 500 sailors, a marine guard of 50 rank and file, and a brass band. One of her guns weighs 15,000 and another 12,000 pounds. She was built in 1855, and never made a cruise but one, namely, as flag-ship of the Home Squadron. She can throw a broadside of 1,414 pounds, and her armament cost $81,240. On the 18th she sailed, and on the 20th her machinery broke down, owing to the treachery of Mr. Quinn, who fitted out her engines. She got away after a temporary stoppage, however. The Colorado's armament consists of 40 Paixhan broadside guns, two Dahlgren pivot guns and two howitzers. She carries 76,000 pounds of powder, and about 2,000 shells, and a full complement of small arms and ammunition. Commodore Mervine, now of the Mississippi, will soon transfer his wide flag to the Colorado.

THE POWHATAN.

The Powhatan (Florida division) is a side-wheel steam frigate, 2,415 tons burden, was built at Gosport 1850, and returned from the East last year, bringing the Japanese to San Francisco. She was about to be overhauled on her return, when Spanish movements in Central America, and subsequently the Southern insurrection, necessitated her remaining in commission—but with a new crew. She carries a heavy battery, consisting of ten nine-inch guns and one eleven-inch gun, mounted on the forecastle. Thus armed, she is a very formidable vessel of war.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

This is the first American man-of-war ever commissioned exclusively with Northern officers. She was dispatched to the Gulf division from Boston not many days since, Commodore Mervine taking his quarters temporarily in her. She returned from China last year, having made two cruises in succession on that station. The Mississippi was attached to the famous Japan expedition, and previously to the Pacific and Mediterranean squadrons. While on the latter the famous Kossuth took passage from Constantinople to England. It cost $90,000 to fit her out lately. She is a steam frigate, rating 1,699 tons burthen, carrying eleven guns and three hundred and forty men.

THE BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn (Florida division) was built by Mr. Webb of this city, in 1858. She is 2,070 tons burden, rates with the St. Jacinto, Lancaster, Hartford and Richmond, and carries twenty-five guns. She has been in commission on the Home station since she first went on active duty, and has carried Mr. McLane and Mr. McKeiger to and from Mexico. The Brooklyn's machinery is somewhat similar to that in the Niagara, but the Niagara has three engines, four boilers, and the rest of the machinery in keeping with her dimensions. The Brooklyn arrived at this port after an absence of eight months, was overhauled and went to sea again.

THE PAWNEE.

This is a steam gunboat constructed by Mr. Griffiths, of Philadelphia. Her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] half of the Pawnee. She is about 10 feet longer than the Wyoming, and has 14 feet more beam.

In the construction of the Pawnee great strength has been added to her frame by iron braces between the timbers and outer planking; also, by strips of iron running diagonally across the beams, supporting the deck, as well as heavy iron bulkheads and heavy iron plates on the sides of the vessel between decks. The planking on the vessel is seven inches thick, and of the best timber. The theory of the constructor is, in reference to this matter, that thick planking strengthens a vessel much more than heavy, massive, timbers. The bottom of the vessel, which, owing to her great breadth of beam, is in the centre quite flat, possesses something entirely new in vessels of this class. Near the keel the bottom is convex in its form, while the bilge-water surface of the bottom is on a level with the lower part of the keel. In short, she is "a model gun-boat" in everything but usefulness. Her officers are, Captain Hartstein (who went home with the bark Resolute), Lieutenants Marcy and Lowry, Lieutenant (of Marines) Reynolds. Her station is in the Norfolk division.

THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

Immense Loss of Stores and Merchandise—Loss $10,000,000.

[From the London Star, June 24.]

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE FLAMES.

The metropolis on Saturday evening was visited by one of the most terrific conflagrations that has probably occurred since the great fire in 1666. Certainly, for the amount of property destroyed, nothing like it has been experienced the last half century, the loss being estimated at £2,000,000. The scene of this catastrophe was on the waterside portion of Tooley street, nearest London Bridge—a locality which has been singularly unfortunate during the last twenty five years—some of the largest fires having occurred there. The outbreak took place in the extensive range of premises known as Cotton's wharf and bonded warehouses, belonging to Messrs. Scovell. They had an extensive river frontage, and the whole space on the land side extending to Tooley street was covered with eight or nine massive brick warehouses, six stories high, some of which were formerly used as ordnance (government) stores, the whole occupying, as we were informed about three acres.

These buildings were filled with merchandize of every description. There were some thousands of chests of tea and silk stored in the upper floors, while in the lower one there was an immense stock of Russian tallow, various oils, bales of cotton, hops and grain. Every portion of the entire establishment might be said to have been loaded with goods, and of the whole of this very valuable property, said to be valued at upwards of a million, not a vestige remains but the bare walls and an immense chasm of fire, which at dusk lit the evening lighted up the Pool and the east end of the city. To be added to this very serious loss is the destruction of the whole of the western range of Alderman Humphrey's warehouse flanking the new dock, known as Hay's wharf, the burning of four warehouses and quay, comprising Chamberlain's wharf, adjacent to St. Olave's church, besides many other buildings in Tooley street.

A TERRIFIC NIGHT SCENE.

Towards ten o'clock the aspect of the conflagration become quite appalling, and terror and dismay seized upon all. The continual explosions of the saltpetre destroyed all the windows of the surrounding warehouses on both sides of Cotton's wharf, as also shattering the loop-hole doors of the various floors. By this means the great warehouses of Mr. Alderman Humphrey, forming the western division of Hay's wharf and dock, nine stories in height, and extending inland some hundreds of feet, ignited, together with a large leather warehouse in Hog lane, adjoining the land side entrance to the wharf. On the St. Olave's church side of Cotton's wharf the fire was making as rapid ravages, having penetrated the four extensive warehouses comprising Chamberlain's wharf, besides many houses and other buildings in a line with Tooley street. That they must share a similar fate as that of Cotton's wharf was evident; and what rendered matters worse, the firemen were comparatively powerless. The two powerful steam floating engines were compelled to be hauled away in consequence of the flaming matter which poured over the wharf walls and covered the surface of the river the whole length of the burning warehouses, so that they had lost a large quantity of hose by the walls being blown down. The two steam hand engines built for the brigade by Shand and Mason were working vigorously in Tooley street, but the overpowering heat prevented the men approaching the river near enough to be of any practical service. Indeed the duty was fraught with great danger, and they were very properly called off. The whole of the carriage way of Tooley street was ankle deep in hot oil and tallow, which flowed in all directions from the warehouses, and the fear was that it would by some misfortune be brought in contact with turpentine and get ignited.

PERSONS KILLED.

From the inquiries made of the brigade authorities, it is impossible to tell the exact number of persons who have lost their lives by the disaster, but it is satisfactory to state that none of the firemen have been lost beyond Mr. Braidwood, and as far as the search made for the latter gentleman the brigade are of opinion that the three gentlemen supposed to have been killed at his side have escaped before the wall was blown down. A gentleman named Scott, who had a large stock in the warehouse on the wharf, has not been seen since the commencement of the fire, and his friends are apprehensive that if he has not been buried in the ruins he has been drowned. Mr. C. White, of the County Fire Office; Mr. Hodsoll, Jr.; Sub-Engineer Palmer, as well as Mr. Henderson, upon seeing the walls falling, ran towards the water side, and by that means saved their lives; but Mr. Braidwood turned towards the contrary direction, and Mr. Henderson saw the wall fall like a tent over his head, and some of the men standing near say that the actually saw the bricks over his body rise after he had been prostrated by their great weight, and red with heat. To get to the unfortunate gentleman was then impossible, owing to the explosions that succeeded each other in such rapid succession, and the flames rushing completely across the wagon road. There was no alternative but to let the body remain until such time as the fire could be somewhat got under, which could not be accomplished until yesterday morning.

SECOND OUTBREAK OF THE FLAMES.

Owing to the many floating policies upon the property stored in the different warehouses, and the owners living at such long distances, it is, as yet, impossible to find out the losses the respective persons have sustained. Messrs. Scovell's wharf alone, at least those portions destroyed, consisted of seventeen tremendous warehouses, similar in construction and size of the London Docks, and contained a similar description of goods, the most explosive and dangerous being saltpetre, sulphur and oils. In some of the other warehouses were hemp, jute, rice and spices, such as mace (a very inflammable article), pimento, of which there was over twenty tons, innumerable barrels of ginger, over 1000 tons of rice, and a vast amount of artist's and other colors, but to tell the exact amount of Russia tallow and oils in the various buildings is at present impossible. One immense warehouse four floors high, was stocked in every part with colonial produce, worth nearly £100,000. The seeds of various kinds in another warehouse adjoining, are stated to be worth £150,000. Gums, shellac, arabic, dragon, gambogs, and cochineal were stored, which it is stated were worth £180,000. The building had fire-proof iron doors, and might have been saved had the doors been closed, but unfortunately, they were all left open. The warehouses on the other side of the premises were also divided by double iron doors, but as in the case of the other buildings, they were left fully open, and when the flames caught the spices, especially the mace, it burnt like gas; the oil that ran from it, as the top part of the cases was on, flew along the flooring like streams of running gas. Every one who had anything to do with the wharf then became convinced that all they could possibly do would be of no avail in saving the property unless they could manage to close the iron doors, but that they could not do, owing to the fury with which the flames rolled out of the windows and loopholes with terrific violence and grandeur.

The warehouses near Chamberlin's wharf contained stock in trade of nearly half a million in value, consisting of glue, jute, varnish, paints, colors, white and pig lead, oils, tallows, gums, &c., and other articles of drysaltery. There were likewise in the premises soft soap (in Scotch casks), resin, sugars, teas, coffee and an immense cargo of black and white pepper, the latter said to be worth £3,000. This proved to be of great inconvenience, and caused much pain to the firemen, for as the condiment became ignited and the water fell upon it, the spice entered their eyes, and greatly injured their power of seeing.

Death of Gov. Ellis.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—A special dispatch to the New Orleans *Picayune* from Richmond the 8th, announces the death of Gov. Ellis of North Carolina, at Red Sulphur Springs, on Sunday the 7th.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine.—No man is more skeptical of new cure-alls than I. Occasionally, however, I am agreeably disappointed. A few months ago I was partially bald, and apprehensive I should become permanently so. A friend who boarded with me, strongly recommended Burnett's COCOAINE for the growth of the hair, remarking, "It will make it grow whether it will or no." I used it about nine weeks, and can now boast of a luxuriant crop of hair, having cut it several times.—[Ed. Philadelphia E. News Letter. jy1-g67-wtf

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or [illegible], its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 79 State street. [illegible]

BAGS.

ORDERS FILLED FOR BAGS AND SACK

Of Every Description.

PRINTED WITH NEW AND APPROPRIATE BRANDS,

At [illegible] [illegible]

SIMEON FARWELL.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments,

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS &C.,

And are prepared to furnish large quantities

AT SHORT NOTICE.

SAMPLES ON HAND.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 88 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.
All enquiries promptly answered. my27-d13-3m

REAPER AND MOWER.

WEMPLE'S SELF-RAKING REAPERS For 18 Dollars.

Please call at the Threshing Machine Shop of Messrs Pitts & Co., West Randolph street, Chicago, and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

jy1-d-w5 A. WEMPLE, Agent.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as Nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the BEST TONIC AND STIMULANT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.

For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago.
[no20-6-1y]

DRY GOODS.

MILITARY GOODS.—

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,

In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will

BE SOLD CHEAPER

Than patriotism South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see.

FURNITURE.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE,

WOOD-SEAT AND CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS AND BUREAUS.

School Furniture on hand and to order

Particular attention paid to Country orders. [mh18-d1-1y]

WANTED.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have every railroad man must have, and in fact everybody must have. Also—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c. of the seat of war.

The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.

Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4253. my17-d-w

SCALES.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES,

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls. [illegible]

SHIP CHANDLERS.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 and 207 South Water Street,

(COR. WELLS.)

Would call the particular attention of the trade to our stock, and have at all times, the largest and best assortment in the West, of

Manila and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,

BAGS, BAGGING, BURLAPS, CANVASS,

OAKUM, TAR, PITCH,

CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS,

COAL-TAR, ROOFING-PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, (all qualities), WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS,

NETS AND SEINES.

Cotton, Flax, Hemp Twines of Every Description.

Having also

A SAIL LOFT.

Our facilities are unsurpassed in the manufacture of Tents, Wagon Covers, Awnings and Tarpaulins, a large stock of which we have constantly on hand, or make to order at the shortest notice.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

Send for our prices. [illegible]

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NEW PATENT LAW.—

BROADNAX & GRAY,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS.

Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential.

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Washington, D. C. (opposite Patent Office) 1850.
St. Louis, Mo., (Old Custom House) 1852.
Chicago, Ill. (Larmon's Block) 1858.
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Circulars, with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application. my30-d-wly

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap11-d477-wly

AMALGAM BELLS.

AMALGAM BELLS.—At Prices within the reach of every Church, School House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past two years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength, durability, vibrations, and sonorous qualities are unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5,000 lbs., costing less than half any other metal, or 12½ cents a pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular for sizes, guarantees, &c. M. C. CHADWICK & CO., 190 William street, New York. ap26-d3m-[illegible]

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BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES!
BIRD CAGES!
BIRD CAGES!

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FISHING TACKLE,
FISHING TACKLE,
FISHING TACKLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET,

KINGSBURY BLOCK.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER.

NEW VOLUME,

COMMENCING JULY.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

For Seventy-Five Cents

We will send the PRAIRIE FARMER to any address for SIX MONTHS, commencing with July 1st and ending January 1st, 1862.

For Three Dollars

We will send FIVE COPIES of the FARMER for Six Months as above.

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We will send TWENTY COPIES of the PRAIRIE FARMER for Six Months as above, and give the person sending them one extra copy for the same time.

These low terms will enable the friends of the paper to place it in the hands of every one of their neighbors.

With our arrangements for the next volume, we hope to make the paper still more valuable than heretofore in every particular.

Address EMERY & CO.,
jy11-d-w CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS!—

LEAD PIPE,

Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Shot,

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,

LITHARGE, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS,

Also—VERY LIGHT PIPE FOR CONVEYING WATER LONG DISTANCES.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 26th, 1861.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,[illegible]
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st of January, 1860	1,412,[illegible]
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,[illegible]
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period	$2,[illegible]
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,[illegible]
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, Re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	105,[illegible]
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,[illegible]
Cash in Bank	[illegible]
Total amount of Assets	$6,[illegible]

SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$10,[illegible]
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861	1,[illegible]
Total profits for 18½ years	$11,[illegible]
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash	7,[illegible]
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1861	$4,[illegible]

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Thomas Tileston, Henry Coit, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, Robert C. Goodhue, P. A. Hargous, Meyer Gans, Edward R. Bell, [illegible], Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, Leroy M. Wiley, Daniel S. Miller, S. T. Nicoll, Joshua J. Henry, Geo. G. Hobson, David Lane, James Bryce, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Henry K. Bogert, A. A. Low, William E. Dodge, Dennis Perkins, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., William Wood, J. Henry Burgy, Cornelius Grinnell, C. A. Hand, Watts Sherman, Edward E. Bell, E. E. Morgan, B. J. Howland, Benj. Babcock, Fletcher Westray, Rob. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.
my1-d[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] and against William B. Treadwell, et al., Defendants, [illegible] July, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—[illegible] [illegible] Range fourteen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] containing fifteen acres.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By F. LEHMANN, Deputy.
Dated the 19th day of June, 1861. jn21-d-w3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Charles Mathews, et al, plaintiffs and against Gustavus Seholander, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the [illegible] day of July, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public Vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Cook and state of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By F. LEHMANN, Deputy.
Dated the 28th day of June, 1861. [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] and against George B. Whitman, Plaintiffs, and against David W. Suiland, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 5th day of July, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] feet, [illegible] (16), east of the Third Principal Meridian.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.
Dated the 2d day of July, 1861. jy2-gd-w8t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Godfrey Sauer, Plaintiff, and against Jacob Rugge, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 24th day of July, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible] [illegible] Jacob Greenebaum's re-subdivision of Block thirty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] east of the Third Principal Meridian.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 1st day of July, 1861. jy4-gd-w3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Edson Hill, Plaintiff, and against William B. Treadwell, et al. Defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said Defendants in and to the following described property, to-wit:—One undivided half part of a certain Frame Warehouse, formerly occupied by W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, situated on the north side of the Chicago River, on the property [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] undivided one-eighth (⅛) part of Lot two (2), in Block eighty (80), School Section Addition to Chicago.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By F. LEHMANN, Deputy.
Dated the third day of July, 1861. jy11-gd-w3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in Cook County, in favor of Thomas Greer, Plaintiff, and against William F. Johnson, Defendant, at ten o'clock A. M., on the first day of August, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—An undivided half of the southwest quarter of Section twenty nine (29), Town thirty-nine (39), north of Range thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. Also, part of the southeast fractional quarter of Section twenty-seven (27), Town thirty-nine (39), Range fourteen (14), beginning on the south line of said quarter Section [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Central Railroad Company. Also the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section one (1), Town thirty nine (39), Range thirteen and [illegible] (13) and twenty-nine (29), in Wm. F. Johnson's Subdivision of part of the southeast fractional quarter of Section twenty-seven (27), Town thirty nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east in Cook County, Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By F. LEHMANN, Deputy.
Dated the 8th day of July, 1861. jy11-gd-w3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of the Board of Sewerage Commissioners Plaintiffs, and against Samuel McKay, Patrick Smith and John McAuley, Defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 5th day of July, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Part of lot six (6), in Block five (5), Ensor's Addition to Chicago, commencing at the northwest corner of said Block, running thence east in the north line of said block fifty feet (50), thence south fifty two (52) feet, thence west fifty feet (50), thence north fifty-two feet (52), to place of beginning. Also lot fourteen (14), Block two (2), Kenzie's Addition to Chicago. Also east half of lot four (4), Block five (5), Kenzie's Addition to Chicago.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.
Dated the eighth day of June, 1861. je12-[illegible]

The above sale is postponed until the 26th day of July, at the same hour and place.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.
Dated the eight day of July, 1861. jy11 gd-w3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Cook County, in favor of Josiah H. [illegible], Plaintiff, and against [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Walker and Morgan L. Keith, Defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 5th day of July, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said Defendants in and to the following described property, to-wit:—The west half of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hawthorn Avenue and North Grove street, south by [illegible] Avenue [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 1st day of July, 1861. jy4-gd-w3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of Execution issued from the Superior Court of Cook County, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Cook County, [illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. F. [illegible], Deputy.
Dated the 17th day of June, 1861. jn19-d-w3t

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is Precisely What Its Name Indicates,

For, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease.

It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to as to act in perfect accordance with the Laws of Nature, and hence soothe to the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation.

It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits.

It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; and such a remedy you will find in the

Restorative Cordial.

The experience of thousands proves that no preparation can be compared with it, for impurities of the blood, depression of the vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions.

It has also proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints:

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

And all that class of cases so fearfully fatal, called female weaknesses and irregularities.

THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL!

Also, Liver derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangements of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS AND FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT

The Cordial is all we claim for it!!

MOTHERS, TRY IT.

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it is too late, but also your sons and husbands; for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too would travel in the same downward path, until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator,

As the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York and 114 Market st., St. Louis

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

The following is part of a lengthened letter, its testimony, thus incidentally given, is therefore the more valuable:

[illegible], CONN.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—DEAR SIR: Please allow me to address you concerning your very valuable Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. I have been sick for more than a year, and have tried almost every remedy to get relief, but all to no effect [illegible] until I tried your Cordial, and I must say it makes me feel better. I took a bad cold over a year ago, which run me down very low, and I could get no relief until I saw your medicine advertised in the Hartford Farmer. I sent to J. R. Shelton's and got a bottle; have taken it, and it has greatly helped me. I desire to get some more, &c., &c.

Your obedient servant,
DAVID F. WHITLOCK.

Thus every one, no matter how low and how much they have suffered, experience almost instant relief. HOW MANY MANY THOUSANDS WILL BLESS THE DAY THAT THEIR ATTENTION WAS CALLED TO IT. Come all and suffer no longer, for there is no doubt about it, it will cure you. Be well and suffer no longer. One bottle will save you from suffering and a premature grave.

Read the following letter, just received:

MR. W. KING, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.—I purchased of you one week ago, a bottle of Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and found myself entirely relieved of a distressing general debility, and pain [illegible] general debility, and [illegible] [illegible] be more, and believe that I shall be cured, besides the pain in the side and distress in the stomach and other diseases.

New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., Feb. 16th, 1861.
S. DEWARD.

PROF. WOOD AND HIS TRIUMPHS.

The following complimentary notice of Prof. Wood was written by Finley Johnson, Esq., the well known author and editor of the Cambridge (Md.) Herald:

Never before in the annals of the world's history have there been such wonderful cures as are now daily performed through the instrumentality of Prof. O. J. WOOD'S CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR. The evidence of these skill, and his Restorative of Hair [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the physician, O. J. Wood has unquestionably obtained it. The patronage of all classes—the honors of all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it is that Prof. Wood rides down [illegible]

The "BLOOD RENOVATOR" is a certain cure for all diseases of the blood—in Dyspepsia it is a specific—in Debility it has no equal, and even in Consumption, it will cure if taken in time. One trial will prove these facts. Delay no longer, it can be had at any drug store in the Union, or orders can be sent to 444 Broadway, New York.

BATTLE CREEK, January 26, 1861.

PROF. WOOD—DEAR SIR: Allow me to express to thee my gratitude for the wonderful and miraculous virtues of thy Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. For the last five years I have been under medical treatment for a complication of diseases, among which was indigestion, liver derangement, rheumatism, with a general derangement of the stomach and bowels. I employed the best physicians, but receiving only temporary relief, and for a long time was confined to the room, and a good part of the time to the bed suffering intolerable pain. I often, in my despair, wished I might be delivered [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that I could not last long, but Providence, in July last, directed my attention to thy advertisement in the New York Times. I procured a bottle of thy Cordial; my appetite was soon good, and what was better, I could eat on with comfort. My pain ceased, and from a sick bed and a perfect skeleton it has brought me up, so I am now a strong, healthy woman, whose family will, with me, ever thank thee as the instrument under God in this great cure. And allow me to say to my afflicted sisters all over the world, suffer no longer. Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator will give them instant relief.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN BISBY.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

This newly-invented Cordial has already been hailed by hundreds of the citizens of St. Louis, as the most valuable medical preparation ever offered to the weak or debilitated.

It possesses all the qualities of a strengthening and purifying Cordial, and is as agreeable to the taste as spiced wine. A friend of ours, who has been in feeble health all summer, and threatened with chills and fever, assures us that after using one bottle of this great remedy during the past ten days, he is entirely restored to his former vigor, has a good appetite, and sleeps well.

We have been led to recommend Wood's Restorative Cordial from the reliable statement of the friend above named, and we cannot give our readers better advice than to try a bottle, and judge for themselves.—St. Louis Express.

[From the Citizen, Centerville, Md.]

WOOD'S RENOVATOR.

Oh, ye who suffer with disease,
With anguish and with pain,
Who seek a cure for all your ills,
And seek, alas! in vain;
Professor Wood can give relief,
Before it is too late;
His CORDIAL will your health make sound,
And your body RENOVATE.

Oh, all should offer up their prayers
Unto their great Creator,
That we have here on earth a cure,
In WOOD'S RENOVATOR.
'Twill cure DYSPEPSIA, WEAKNESS, SORES,
It is a blessed thing;
It comes to all the sons of earth
With HEALING on its wing.

It will not harm—it is composed
Of nature's choicest gifts,
And all the world shall know the good
Done by this "Renovator";
Then ye who suffer with disease,
No longer dare delay;
Take Wood's Cordial, have your ills
Out—a conquering away.

For sale by the following Druggists in Chicago:

REED & CO., J. H., 144 Lake street.
SMITH & DWYER, 92 Lake street.
JOHNSON, J. H., 79 State street.
[illegible]
[illegible]

Wholesale Agents, at Manufacturers prices:

FULLER & FINCH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

No. 24 & 26 Market [illegible]

Between Lake and Randolph Street Bridges

CHICAGO.

SPALDING'S PILLS.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE

CURE

ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing COSTIVENESS.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving tone and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

[illegible]

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

[illegible] delivered in city, per year	$ 8.00
[illegible] delivered in city, per week	.15
[illegible] subscribers, per year	7.00
[illegible] subscribers, for six months	4.00
[illegible] per year	4.00
[illegible] subscribers, (6 mo's. $1.00)	1.50
[illegible]	6.00
[illegible]	8.00
[illegible]	10.00
[illegible], and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

[illegible] to clubs may be made at any [illegible]. [illegible] in Registered Letters may be sent [illegible] CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

[Chi]cago Tribune

[FR]IDAY, JULY 19, 1861.

[BATT]LE AT CENTREVILLE.

[illegible] news from Gen. McDowell's [illegible] to the effect that fighting had [illegible] between the advance guard of [illegible] army, and the rebel forces, [illegible] beyond Centreville. There can [illegible] that some kind of action has [illegible], but as to its result, it is impossible to speak with accuracy. Both [illegible] being reinforced, and it seemed [illegible] the battle would involve the [illegible] McDowell's division.

MISSOURI.

[illegible] Regiment of Illinois troops, [illegible], the 17th, Col. Ross, the Hecker, Col. Hecker, and the artillery [illegible] stationed at Alton, left last [illegible] Missouri. Gen. Pope was already [illegible] has occurred at Fulton, Callaway Co., Mo., between a portion of [illegible] regiment and a considerable [illegible] under Gen. Harris, in which [illegible] were easily and decidedly [illegible]

THE GRAND ARMY.

[illegible] composition of Gen. McDowell's divisions, brigades and regiments, with their commanding officers, [illegible] in another column.

Cutting their Way.

[illegible] rebels have filled all the roads and [illegible] Fairfax Court House and Manassas [illegible] with trees, one thousand axes were [illegible] the day before they marched, to [illegible] and near Alexandria, acting as sappers [illegible] miners. They were distributed in [illegible] proportions: Four hundred to [illegible] Jersey, four hundred to the Connecticut, two hundred to the Ohio Regiments. [illegible] were soon employed, and the trees [illegible] across the road were quickly chopped [illegible] removed. The obstructions which it [illegible] a month of the rebel's time to place [illegible] away, were flung out of it in a single [illegible] loyal legions.

Revenue Measures.

[illegible] revision of the tariff is now before the [illegible] Representatives. It will be modified with a view to encreasing the revenue. [illegible] duties on iron will remain as under [illegible] law. The duties on sugars range [illegible] to 6 cents per pound, according to [illegible] quality. Molasses, 5 cents per gallon [illegible] 15, and all coffees 5 cents per [illegible] Cocoa the same. Salt 18 cents per [illegible] Rusia hemp 40; Manilla and [illegible] of India $25 per ton. All goods [illegible] merchandise, actually on shipboard [illegible] to the United States, or on deposit [illegible] and public stores, at the date of [illegible] the bill now considered, shall be [illegible] pay such duties as provided by law [illegible] at the time of the passage of this [illegible]

[Mat]ters in Northern Missouri.

[illegible] following is a private letter to friends [illegible] young man formerly a member of [illegible] Light Guard, and now residing [illegible]. The writer, George B. Hoyl, as [illegible] was one of the number who was [illegible] sent out for the protection of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad route, a mission [illegible] well performed, attended by scenes [illegible] describes. He has now enrolled a company of Missouri Union men who [illegible] good service under him when they [illegible] field:

CAMP, 50 MILES WEST OF HANNIBAL, Sunday, July 14th.

[illegible] you have heard many monstrous [illegible] to the trouble on this road I will [illegible] now a complete statement. I left St. [illegible] Wednesday noon, to go to Chillicothe, [illegible] miles from St. Jo, on business of the [illegible] arrived there at 6 P. M. and found the people in a great state of excitement. [illegible] troops stationed there (300 in number) [illegible] been ordered back on the road, and [illegible] a short time. The Union men of [illegible] were very fearful of an attack that [illegible] had letters to several Union men [illegible] on presenting them was furnished [illegible] double barrel shot gun, and with 67 [illegible] on guard all night. At 6 o'clock [illegible] morning 300 troops of the Iowa 3d [illegible], and two companies of Major Peabody's command, U. S. R. C. of St. Jo, arrived. They remained but a short time [illegible] Chillicothe and left for the east end [illegible] road. I accompanied them. We kept [illegible] all along the road the most terrible [illegible]. One story that we heard at every [illegible] was that some 500 Federal troops had [illegible] surrounded at Monroe city, 28 miles west [illegible] Hannibal, and had all been cut to pieces. [illegible] we came up with a portion of the [illegible] Regiment, Col. Williams in command. [illegible] was now between 1,200 and 1,300. [illegible] Hudson on two trains at 3:30 P. M., and [illegible] at Salt Bridge about 6:45 P. M. We [illegible] this bridge, which is one of the principal bridges on the road, totally destroyed by [illegible]. We there all disembarked, and the men [illegible] supper. Company A, Capt. F. C. Nichols, [illegible] Peabody's command, were left to protect the trains. At 7.30 we commenced our [illegible] of 13 miles, and after considerable difficulty in crossing the river on the burnt [illegible], we all got safely over. On both [illegible] of the track there was a very heavy [illegible]. Scouts were thrown out on both [illegible] in order to avoid a surprise *a la* Schenck. [illegible] reached Hunnewell, a station three miles [illegible] Salt River, about 9 o'clock, and after a [illegible] about fifteen minutes, pushed on, leaving [illegible] companies of the Iowa 3rd regiment in [illegible] well. Our force was now about 1,000. [illegible] arrived in Monroe about 2 o'clock and [illegible] very glad to find all of our troops were [illegible] some 500, including the "Hannibal Home [illegible]" were in a large brick school house, [illegible] was called the Academy. They had [illegible] up entrenchments about 3 feet high. [illegible] rebel force consisted of 1,600 or 1,700 [illegible] men by actual count. They had [illegible] a cannon, a 6 pounder, about half a [illegible] from the Academy, and fired twenty [illegible] shots, three striking the building, one [illegible] went through a window, one through [illegible], and one hit the bricks, making a [illegible] indentation. *Nobody was hurt.* Col. [illegible] of the 16th Illinois regiment, [illegible] skirmish, killing three or four men and [illegible] sixteen horses with saddles and [illegible]. One young man named West, of Company H, Iowa 3d Regiment, from Osceola, accidentally shot himself while laying in [illegible] trenches. We left Monroe about 3 P. M. [illegible] at Salt Bridge 5 P. M., and there found Company A, of Major Peabody's command, had been fired into the night before [illegible] on the cars going from Salt Bridge to [illegible]. Two men were slightly wounded in [illegible]. They returned the fire killing one [illegible] and it is supposed wounded several. [illegible] We remained at Salt Bridge till 8 [illegible] and then left for Hudson on thirty [illegible] three engines. We arrived at Hud[son] [illegible] at 11 o'clock, and there learned [illegible] the wires had been cut west, and [illegible] that several bridges had been [illegible]. Lieut. McKinney of Company A, Second Iowa, Regiment with twenty-seven men, [illegible] ordered ahead on the road as far as Chariton bridge, fourteen miles from Hudson. [illegible] left about 12 o'clock, and all but thirteen men gave out. They got to the bridge [illegible] before daylight and found it on fire in [illegible] different places. They attempted to put [illegible] the fire, when they were fired on and one [illegible] was shot through the neck. He is now [illegible] well and will be on duty in a few days. [illegible] returned the fire, and killed three of the [illegible]. I saw two of their bodies myself. The [illegible] was buried by the rebels. After our [illegible] fired the first round, the enemy, of whom [illegible] were at least 100, acted in their usual [illegible], turned tail and left for the bush, where [illegible] could hide. Lieut. McKinney called after [illegible] to stop, saying: "You cowardly whelps, [illegible] and fight; there are only thirteen of us." [illegible] usual, they showed their discretion. [illegible] McK. and his men succeeded in putting [illegible] out without any material damage to [illegible] bridge. Our train arrived at the bridge at [illegible] o'clock. We remained there till 3, and [illegible] went west. We got as far as Brush Creek, [illegible] which is 85 miles from Hannibal, and there [illegible] another bridge burnt, where we are [illegible] and expect to be till to-morrow morning, when we hope the bridge will be repaired [illegible] sufficiently for us to pass over. I have just [illegible] from the best authority, that Crooked [illegible], which is 20 miles east of Hudson, has [illegible] destroyed. One rebel was killed and two [illegible] of powder captured.

CHILLICOTHE, Monday, 7 A. M.

[illegible] train crossed Brush Creek bridge early [illegible] morning. It is now at Brookfield, and [illegible] be here shortly. I came from Brookfield [illegible] an engine. We expect the train here [illegible] Before closing I must speak of [illegible] Woodburn." He has had charge of [illegible] trains since leaving St. Jo, and like myself, [illegible] not had his clothes off since last Tuesday. He certainly deserves much credit [illegible] the manner in which he has conducted affairs under the trying circumstances.

RECRUITING IN THE INTERIOR.—Capt. James [illegible], of the 11th Regiment, now at Bird's [illegible], came north to recruit for the regiment. [illegible] obtained one hundred and ten men at La[illegible] and Peru in five days. They left via Il[linois] Central Railroad yesterday at noon.